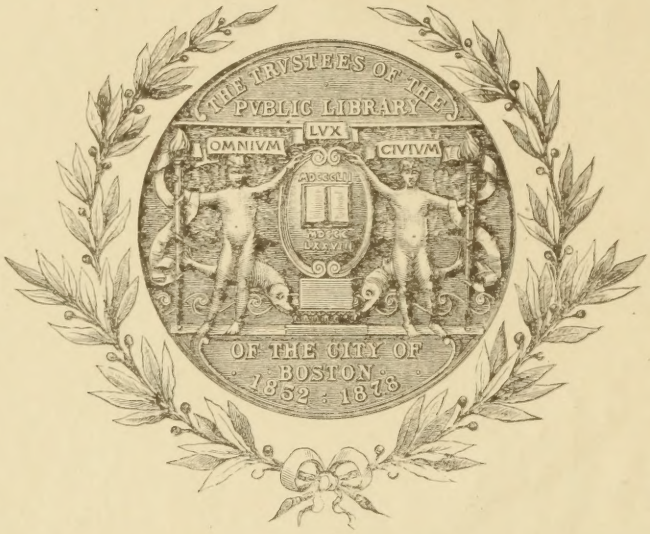
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 06663 628 1

CRISPIN PEARSON

No. CS71.P362 1932



GIVEN BY
William C. Armstrong

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Boston Public Library

http://www.archive.org/details/crispinpearsonof00darr

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Annie Eliza Pearson
(Mrs. James P. Darrow)
Author of this Pearson Genealogy

CRISPIN PEARSON

OF

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

1748—1806

A Genealogy

Compiled and Published by

ANNIE PEARSON DARROW

Edited by

WILLIAM C. ARMSTRONG

J. HEIDINGSFELD COMPANY
New Brunswick, New Jersey
1932

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE

*CS71
.P362
1932

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Ancestors, a Poem	4
Crispin Pearson Genealogy	5
Earliest Pearsons, European	56
Pearsons as Churchmen	58
Traits and Peculiarities	60
Early Scarborough Homestead	63
Pearson Homestead in Solebury	66
Pearson Buildings	69
Burn Bridle Hill and the Indians	71
Crispin Pearson, Personal	74
Life at the Pearson Homestead	76
Ancestors of Crispin Pearson	80
Ancestors of Hannah Willson Pearson	82
Quest for the Ancestors of Crispin Pearson	83
President Hoover's Scarborough Lineage	95
New Jersey Pearson Data, Listing Descendants of Robert Pearson of White Horse Tavern	96
Delaware Branch of the Pearson Family, Listing Descendants of John Pearson of Bombay Hook	104
Albert Large the Naturalist	141

ILLUSTRATIONS

	OPPOSITE PAGE
Annie Pearson Darrow (121)	1
Isaac Scarborough (19)	12
Mercy Pearson Scarborough (185)	16
Willson Pearson (111)	18
Ella Amanda Fell (255)	28
Elbert P. Swearingen (326)	30
Sarah Pearson Mosher (284)	32
Augustus S. Pearson (275)	40
Maria Pearson England (431)	44
Crispin Pearson Homestead	76
Glimpse of Burn Bridle Forest	80
Henry W. Scarborough (82)	83
Map of Solebury Township	112
Samuel Fitler Pearson (813)	128
George Burton Pearson (987)	136

William C. Armstrong
Oct. 23, 1933

FOREWORD

Crispin Pearson of Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was born about 1748 and died in 1806. This book contains a genealogy and short history of his descendants as gathered by his great-granddaughter, Annie E. Pearson Darrow, of Pasadena, California, assisted by Henry Wisner Scarborough, Esq., of Philadelphia, a great-great-grandson of Crispin Pearson.

Following the genealogical record there will be found some miscellaneous information concerning the Pearsons in general, and authoritative data relating to the early Pearsons of Burlington County, New Jersey, and also a genealogical sketch of the Pearsons of the State of Delaware.

Our main sources of information have been wills, deeds, tax lists, Esquires' dockets and the records of Friends Meetings, together with a correspondence carried on during many years with various branches of the family. The following authorities have been carefully examined: the Cope papers, the Jenks papers, the manuscripts of Dr. Lyon, the Smith genealogy, the Kirk genealogy and the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History."

Mrs. Annie E. P. Darrow.

October 31, 1931.
Pasadena, California.

ANCESTORS

(Written in 1928 for the Pearson Reunion held in Iowa.)

"What's in a name?" we hear men say,
As they shake their empty heads.
What's in a name? They fail to see
The halo a good name sheds.

A good name is the best trade mark
That any one can show;
For from good and honest ancestors
Good children are apt to grow.

But what matter good ancestors
If we be little and mean?
We must live up to the old traits
And let no weak spots be seen.

What matter if they are worthy,
If we are not the same;
But try to hide unworthiness
Under the cloak of a name?

Our fathers by us have done well,
And we must be fair to them
By giving a good account of ourselves
Before our fellowmen.

We must keep alive the good traits
And add to them if we can;
And show the world that honesty
Is still the better plan.

But while we speak of ancestors,
And o'er them make a fuss,
Oftimes I really wonder
What they might think of us.

ANNIE E. P. DARROW.

CRISPIN PEARSON:

A GENEALOGY

1. CRISPIN PEARSON was born about 1748 and died in 1806. He married Hannah Willson. They spent their entire married life in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They had twelve children:

+ 2. i. Amie[2] Pearson, b. Oct. 23, 1769; d. Oct. 8, 1835; m. Isaac Scarborough, Sr.
+ 3. ii. John[2] Pearson, b. July 13, 1772; d. Feb., 1858; m. Elizabeth (Maskel) Wood.
+ 4. iii. Jonathan[2] Pearson, b. April 9, 1774; d. July 8, 1831; m., first, Miss Hutchinson, and second, Jane Paxson.
+ 5. iv. James[2] Pearson, b. June 6, 1776; d. April 17, 1833; m. Elizabeth Merrick.
+ 6. v. Crispin[2] Pearson, Jr., b. Oct. 1, 1777; d. Oct. 18, 1828; m. Elizabeth Wilkinson.
+ 7. vi. Mordecai[2] W. Pearson, b. Aug. 11, 1780; m. Elizabeth Worthington.
8. vii. Robert[2] Pearson, b. Dec. 19, 1782; he was a carpenter; m. Mamie Bye and lived in Wilmington, Del.; their only child died unmarried.
+ 9. viii. Benjamin[2] Pearson, b. Sept. 22, 1784; d. Oct. 21, 1852; m. Nancy Sophia Kelley.
+10. ix. Charles[2] Pearson, b. March 23, 1787; m. Mary Kelley.
11. x. Elijah[2] Pearson, b. Sept. 10, 1791; he died a bachelor.
+12. xi. William[2] Pearson, b. March 10, 1894; d. in 1874, about the first of June; m. Rebecca Martindale.
+13. xii. Hannah[2] Pearson, b. April 20, 1797; m. Joel Vasey.

Observe that there were two daughters and ten sons; that the first-born was a daughter, Amie, and the last-born was a daughter, Hannah, and that the ten intermediate children were sons. All were born in Solebury Township; Amie was born on a farm at Canada Hill; all the others were born on the Pearson homestead; the boys were born in the small stone house, but Hannah was born in the large stone house.

Robert[2] married but had no grandchild; Elijah[2] did not marry; each of the other ten children married and each has descendants now living.

In this genealogy the known descendants of Crispin Pearson are arranged in ten groups; only in the case of Group Seven, which lists the numerous descendants of Benjamin Pearson, has it been deemed

advisable to divide a group into formal branches with display headings.

In recording each marriage the name of the person who is of Pearson stock is given first. The second person named is not of Pearson descent except in the few cases of intermarriage between relatives.

A special Arabic numeral is assigned to each individual descendant; this is done in order to secure easy and accurate identification.

The plus sign (+) before a personal name indicates that further information concerning that individual is given elsewhere in this book. The absence of such sign means that the line of descent ends there so far as the records in this book are concerned.

To indicate the position of any given individual in his own line of descent it is customary for genealogists to write at the end of the descendant's given name a small Arabic numeral slightly elevated. In algebra such a figure is called an exponent; in the printer's art it is called a superior figure. The superior figure one, as in Crispin[1] Pearson, indicates that he is the common progenitor; the superior figure five, as in Henry Wismer[5] Scarborough, indicates that Henry is a great-great-grandson of Crispin[1] Pearson.

It should be borne in mind that the superior figure does not represent how many "generations from" the founder any given person is. The "generation from" is always one less than the superior figure, because in the new method of reckoning the founder is counted; in the other he is not.

Some information concerning the ancestors of Crispin Pearson is given elsewhere in this book, as is also some information concerning the ancestors of Crispin's wife, Hannah Willson.

GROUP ONE

The Descendants of
AMIE PEARSON
Born 1769, Died 1835
Wife of Isaac Scarborough

2. AMIE[2] PEARSON, daughter of Crispin[1] and Hannah, m. Isaac Scarborough, who was b. May 8, 1769, and d. Oct. 4, 1851. They were m. on Dec. 24, 1794, before Isaac Van Horne, Esq. They dwelt all their lives on a farm near Canada Hill, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., a part of the original Scarborough grant. Both are buried in Buckingham graveyard. Ten children:

+14. i. Crispin[3] Scarborough, b. Oct. 3, 1795; d. July 11, 1847; m. Mary Shaw.

+15. ii. John[3] Scarborough, b. Feb. 13, 1797; d. Sept. 9, 1881; m. Hannah Reeder.
+16. iii. William[3] Scarborough, b. April 23, 1799; d. 1875; m. Martha Paist.
17. iv. Asa[3] Scarborough, b. Sept. 12, 1800; d. Nov. 24, 1800.
+18. v. Cynthia[3] Scarborough, b. Nov. 17, 1801; d. Nov. 11, 1875, m. Joseph K. Large.
+19. vi. Isaac[3] Scarborough, b. July 1, 1804, d. March 22, 1883; m. Mercy W.[3] Pearson, his cousin.
+20. vii. Charles[3] Scarborough, b. Oct. 6, 1806; d. Nov. 26, 1839; m. a daughter of John Powell.
+21. viii. Amy[3] Scarborough, b. Oct. 16, 1808; d. July 13, 1877; m. Watson Smith.
22. ix. Pearson[3] Scarborough, b. April 7, 1813; d. Feb. 7, 1874; m. Hannah Worstall. She was b. Oct. 25, 1813, and d. June 19, 1898. They were farmers in the lower part of Solebury, near Solebury Mountain, and had one daughter, Matilda[4], who died at the age of eighteen while attending boarding school.
23. x. Elijah William[3] Scarborough, b. Oct. 7, 1817; m. Sarah Adams and had one child that died young. Elijah was a veteran of the Civil War; he owned a small farm near Solebury Mountain, but he was shiftless and died destitute in New Jersey.

14. CRISPIN[3] SCARBOROUGH m. Mary Shaw, daughter of Ephraim Shaw and Ruth Bradshaw; they were farmers in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa.; both are buried at Buckingham. They had one child:

+ 24. i. Ruth[4] Scarborough, b. Dec. 3, 1832; d. March 10, 1930; aged 97 years.

24. RUTH[4] SCARBOROUGH m. May 21, 1857, Isaiah Quinby, who was b. Sept. 5, 1814, and d. July 22, 1898, son of James Quinby and Margaret Good. They dwelt in Solebury Township and both are buried there in Friends Graveyard. Isaiah was a school director for a number of years. They had three children:

25. i. Wilmot[5], who for years kept a general store at Center Hill and was postmaster there. He married twice but had no children. His first wife was Katharyne Johnson, daughter of Albert and Margaret Dilts Johnson; his second wife was Eva Green. All the family were Friends.
26. ii. Mary[5], unmarried; living in 1925.
27. iii. Margaret[5], unmarried; living in 1925.

15. JOHN[3] SCARBOROUGH, b. 1797; d. 1881; m. before Wrightstown Meeting on Oct. 22, 1817, Hannah Reeder, b. 1799; d. Sept. 7, 1872; daughter of Charles M. Reeder and Jane Atkinson. They were farmers in Solebury. They had nine children:

28. i. Jane R.[4] Scarborough, b. July 27, 1818; d. Nov. 24, 1841; unmarried.
+ 29. ii. Elizabeth[4] Scarborough, b. Feb. 6, 1820; d. Nov. 9, 1904; m. George Adams.
+ 30. iii. Charles R.[4] Scarborough; b. Aug. 11, 1822; m. Deborah C. Twining.
+ 31. iv. Isaac K.[4] Scarborough, b. Jan. 1, 1825; m. Phebe A. Wharton.
+ 32. v. Amy Ann[4] Scarborough, b. Feb. 14, 1827; d. April 8, 1865; m. William Buckman.
+ 33. vi. Alfred[4] Scarborough, b. Feb. 22, 1829; m. Elmira Morgan.
+ 34. vii. John W.[4] Scarborough, b. Feb. 9, 1831; d. Feb. 24, 1888; m. Cornelia Hartley.
35. viii. Hannah Mary[4] Scarborough, b. Aug. 7, 1833; d. Feb. 9, 1842.
+ 36. ix. Cynthia[4] Scarborough, b. Oct. 21, 1835; d. in her 78th year; m. Oliver Holcombe.

29. ELIZABETH[4] SCARBOROUGH on Nov. 22, 1849, m. George W. Adams, who was b. Oct. 6, 1824, and d. Dec. 28, 1894; he was a farmer, a school teacher and dentist. They were Friends and dwelt at Bristol, Pa., for many years and were there buried. Some time after her husband's death, Elizabeth went to the Friends' Home at Newtown, Pa., and ended her days there. She was an unusually bright woman, but very deaf. They had four children, all of whom died before their parents. The two sons were very bright; one was a dentist, the other was a surveyor and law student:

37. i. Hannah Mary[5] Adams, b. April 2, 1851; d. Sept. 27, 1853.
38. ii. Margaret W.[5] Adams, b. Sept. 17, 1854; d. unmarried, Sept. 24, 1884.
39. iii. John W.[5] Adams, b. April 30, 1857; d. Aug. 8, 1879.
40. iv. Franklin P.[5] Adams, b. March 29, 1860; d. July 22, 1881.

30. CHARLES REEDER[4] SCARBOROUGH in 1857 m. Deborah C. Twining, who was b. April 9, 1824, and d. March 4, 1904. They were Friends and farmed near Wrightstown. They had two children: Anna[5], b. Jan. 10, 1859, a teacher; and Edward[5], b. June 28, 1861, who was a farmer near Pineville, Pa.; on Feb. 20, 1896. he m. Mary P. Matthews; no children.

31. ISAAC KIRK[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. 1825; m. on Feb. 27, 1850, Phebe Ann Wharton. After Phebe's death he m. Eleanor Bailey, nee Morris. He was a carpenter by trade, but lived on a farm in Falsingham. He had one child by Phebe, Sarah W.[5], b. Dec. 28, 1850; d. July 2, 1851.

32. AMY ANN[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. 1827; d. 1865; m. as second wife on Feb. 20, 1862, William Buckman. They were farmers

in Wrightstown and had one son, William[5], b. March 23, 1865; d. Aug. 18, 1865.

33. ALFRED[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. 1829; m. on Oct. 6, 1853, Elvira Morgan. He was a blacksmith and followed his trade in Upper Makefield, Newtown and Fox Chase. They had a daughter, Hannah Elizabeth[5], b. Oct. 19, 1854, who died when about twenty years old.

34. JOHN W.[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. 1831; d. Feb. 24, 1888; m. on Dec. 25, 1867, Cornelia Hartley, who was b. April 14, 1835. He was a dentist and for a long time President of the New Jersey Dental Association. He practiced first in Lahaska and later in Lambertville, N. J., residing in New Hope, where he died. There were two children:

41. i. Marion H.[5] Scarborough, b. Feb. 5, 1871.

42. ii. Ada[5] Scarborough, b. May 23, 1872; m. John Fraley Martin and is now living in Los Angeles, Calif.

36. CYNTHIA[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. 1835; d. in her 78th year; m. on March 22, 1855, Oliver Holcombe, who was b. Nov. 7, 1830. They were farmers until later in life when they retired to a home in Pineville. After her husband's death, Cynthia removed to the Friends' Home in Newtown, where she died. She was a woman of unusual ability, a good talker, a ready writer, and a strong temperance advocate. She wrote for the *Farm Journal* for many years under the pen name of Mary Sydney. She and Oliver were members of the Wrightstown Friends Meeting. There were two children:

43. i. William Penn[5] Holcombe, b. April 18, 1856; m. on Dec. 30, 1886, Elizabeth C. Miller of Brooklyn. They lived on a farm in New Hampshire for some time and then removed to Duchess County, N. Y. They have two children: John Miller[6], b. March 3, 1888, and Eleanor Maxwell[6], b. May 28, 1892.

44. ii. Anna K.[5] Holcombe, b. April 17, 1868; m. on Jan. 22, 1891, Edward R. Kirk. The husband and children live at Wycombe, Pa. There were three children: Amos J.[6], b. Sept. 21, 1893; Harold[6], b. July 23, 1895; and Hannah Evangeline[6], b. March 17, 1900. Harold died in the army during the World War.

16. WILLIAM[3] SCARBOROUGH, b. 1799; d. Feb. 7, 1875; m. on June 22, 1825, Martha Paist, daughter of John Paist and Celesta Kinney. She was b. Jan. 29, 1803, and d. May 14, 1876. William was a shoemaker and farmer and lived for a long time on a farm back of and adjoining the Buckingham Meeting grounds, near Lahaska. Both were members of the Buckingham Meeting and are buried there. They had four children:

45. i. Harriet[4] Scarborough, b. Sept. 21, 1826; d. unmarried, Jan. 17, 1852; she was a school teacher.
+ 46. ii. Maria[4] Scarborough, b. March 5, 1831; d. Oct. 31, 1908; m. John Watson Case.
47. iii. Margaret[4] Scarborough, b. May 29, 1833; m. twice sine prole; her first husband was Charles Conrad and her second was Wilson Bice.
48. iv. Charles[4] Scarborough, b. June 1, 1835; d. same year.

46. MARIA[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. March 5, 1831; d. Oct. 31, 1908; m. on Feb. 19, 1852, John Watson Case. He was b. Nov. 24, 1826, and d. May 9, 1886. He was a school teacher, farmer, storekeeper, Justice of the Peace and Recorder of Deeds for Bucks County. They had five children:

48. i. Harriet[5] Case, b. Nov. 21, 1852; m. sine prole Austin Dudbridge.
49. ii. Letitia[5] Case, b. Nov. 18, 1855; d. unmarried.
50. iii. Sarah E.[5] Case, b. Oct. 5, 1857; d. a baby.
+ 51. iv. Edward G.[5] Case, b. March 31, 1860; m. Lizzie Grimm.
52. v. Martha[5] Case, b. May 31, 1862; m. Charles Dilts; no children.

51. EDWARD G.[5] CASE, m. Lizzie Grimm. They are storekeepers in Doylestown and have two children: Claude Edward[6], b. Dec. 17, 1894, and Harriet Madeline[6], b. Jan. 1, 1896.

18. CYNTHIA[5] SCARBOROUGH, b. Nov. 17, 1801; d. Nov. 11, 1875, in Bucks County, Pa.; m. on Nov. 3, 1819, Joseph K. Large, who was b. Nov. 13, 1795, and d. April 25, 1870, son of Ebenezer and Hannah Knowles Large and grandson of Jacob Large and of John Knowles. Joseph was a farmer in Solebury. They had seven children:

+ 53. i. William S.[4] Large, b. Oct. 1, 1820; d. March 19, 1888; m. (1) Martha G. Paist, (2) Charlotte Pearson.
+ 54. ii. Isaac S.[4] Large, b. Jan. 25, 1822; d. Jan. 22, 1881; m. Anna Eliza Conway.
+ 55. iii. Mary Ann[4] Large, b. Jan. 13, 1826; d. April 6, 1903; m. William G. Moon.
+ 56. iv. Amanda M.[4] Large, b. Nov. 1, 1829; d. Aug. 18, 1916; m. Levi Black.
+ 57. v. Hannah M.[4] Large, b. Aug. 3, 1833; m. Edward H. Smith.
58. vi. Sarah Ann[4] Large, b. Oct. 23, 1839; d. 1849.
+ 59. vii. Joseph H.[4] Large, b. Oct. 16, 1843; m. Martha B. Slack.

53. WILLIAM S.[4] LARGE, b. 1820; d. March 18, 1888; m. on April 12, 1843, Martha G. Paist, who was b. March 14, 1825, and d. 1851. After Martha's death he married his second cousin, Char-

lotte[4] Pearson, b. Sept. 2, 1829; d. May 29, 1899, daughter of Amos[3] and Mary[3] Pearson; see No. 178 in Group Four. William S.[4] Large was a farmer near Center Hill in Solebury, and for years was supervisor of roads for Solebury Township. In middle life he lost an arm in a thresher but was always an active, useful man in spite of his mishap.

By his first wife, William S.[4] Large had three children, and by his second wife four children:

61. i. Anna S.[5] Large, b. Aug. 13, 1846; m. Nov. 19, 1868, Chapman Kirk, b. July 12, 1846; d. April 1, 1916. Two children: Lettie May,[6] b. Feb. 8, 1873; d. July 30, 1889; and Charles W.,[6] b. Aug. 30, 1878; m. Aug. 29, 1900, Jennie Steiner, b. 1877, and has W. Denard,[7] b. Dec. 20, 1910.

62. ii. Winfield Scott[5] Large, b. Dec. 11, 1848; d. Feb. 5, 1893; m. Sarah White, b. July 17, 1853. Three children, Mary E.,[6] b. Dec. 11, 1874; d. May 9, 1896; B. Frank,[6] b. July 31, 1876, m. June 14, 1900, Estelle Randolph; William H.,[6] b. July 31, 1890.

65. iii. Frank[5] Large, b. Feb. 25, 1850; m. Dec. 10, 1879, Ella Thomas. One child, Anna,[6] b. Sept. 15, 1880; m. June 23, 1902, John Meyers; two children, Elizabeth,[7] b. April 19, 1903, Emily,[7] b. Dec. 30, 1905.

64. iv. Henry P.[5] Large b. Oct. 7, 1858; d. March 4, 1888; unm.

65. v. Merrick P.[5] Large, b. Dec. 12, 1863; d. March 27, 1892; unm.

66. vi. Watson S.[5] Large, b. July 17, 1865; m. Maud D. Brown (a widow with a daughter, Velna). Two children: Mildred Lucide,[6] b. Feb. 13, 1911; Watson Raymond,[6] b. Feb. 16, 1919; dwell in Denver, Colo.

67. vii. Mary[5] Large, b. March 18, 1868; m. Dec. 24, 1891, Robert Naylor, b. Oct. 30, 1857; d. Jan. 8, 1930. Six children: Raymond Kepler,[6] b. Aug. 16, 1895; d. Nov. 4, 1918, in France during the World War; George Clifford,[6] b. Oct. 25, 1896; m. Sept. 1, 1928, Anne Lesser and has daughter, Nancy,[7] b. June 5, 1929; Elsie May,[6] b. Nov. 15, 1899; Watson Large,[6] b. Jan. 15, 1901; m. July 11, 1925, Blanche Grey; Grant Kooker,[6] b. May 25, 1902; d. Aug. 22, 1902; Chapman Kirk,[6] b. Dec. 11, 1905.

54. ISAAC S.[4] LARGE, b. Jan. 25, 1882; d. Jan. 22, 1891; m. Oct. 28, 1843, Anna Eliza Conway, who d. July 20, 1899. Isaac was a farmer and blacksmith and lived in Solebury and New Hope most of his life. There were four children:

+ 68. i. Emma[5] Large, b. Nov. 23, 1845; d. in 1929 at Boonton, N. J.; m. Dec. 24, 1864, John Bennett.
+ 69. ii. Charles Everett[5] Large, b. Feb. 24, 1848; d., 1918; he m. twice; he was a railroad engineer and dwelt at Trenton, N. J.
+ 70. iii. Harriet A.[5] Large, m. John Magill.
+ 71. iv. J. Howard[5] Large, b. May 28, 1856; d. April 5, 1924; m. Anna B. Cooley.

68. EMMA[5] LARGE, m. Dec. 24, 1864, John Bennett, b. Oct. 7, 1839; d. 1905. Four children:

i. Annie L.[6] Bennett, b. Dec. 11, 1865; m. Max Garrish, b. Jan. 3, 1863; d. May 4, 1890. They had four children. After the death of Max, Annie m. (2) Garrison N. Davis sine prole, and (3) Edwin E. Caldwell sine prole. Annie lives in Stroudsburg, Pa. Three of her children died young: Ethel, Pearl, and Henry; Cornelia,[7] m. and has Claire,[8] b. Jan. 14, 1909, and Natalie,[8] b. Sept. 8, 1913.

ii. Isaac E.[8] Bennett, b. Nov. 10, 1867; m. Aug. 28, 1886, Estelle Berry, and has Emerson Le Roy,[7] b. Aug. 3, 1896.

iii. Elizabeth Abi[6] Bennett, b. June 23, 1872; d. March 5, 1912; m. June 24, 1905, her cousin, Charles H.[6] Large, a dentist in New York City; no issue.

iv. Sara Trego[6] Bennett, b. Dec. 22, 1879; m. June 22, 1904, Duane E. Minard, b. April 27, 1880, a lawyer in New York City; they have three children: Dorothy B.,[7] b. Feb. 17, 1905; Sara Frances,[7] b. Oct. 9, 1907, and Duane E., Jr.,[7] b. Dec. 25, 1913.

69. CHARLES EVERETT[5] LARGE was twice married. By his first wife, Jennie W. Lefferts, who died in 1886, he had two children; by his second wife, Elizabeth Rose, he had four children:

i. Eva,[6] died an infant.

ii. Charles Hubert,[8] b. July 5, 1883; m. for his second wife, Nova Hannah, b. April 19, 1876.

iii. Clarence,[6] who married and has a family.

Elsie, George and William, children by the second wife, died young.

71. J. HOWARD[5] LARGE, m. at Milford, N. J., Sept. 7, 1878, Anna B. Cooley, b. Aug. 9, 1861; two of their children, Carl and Stella died young; their son, Roy A.[6] Large, b. March 16, 1882, m. at Parksburg, Pa., June 29, 1911, Mariam V. Taggart and has Janet Allison,[7] b. July 27, 1915.

55. MARY ANN[4] LARGE, m. April 9, 1850, William G. Moon, b. Oct. 28, 1823; d. Dec. 28, 1863; son of James and Jemimah Moon of Morrisville, Pa. He was a harness maker. Three children:

Isaac Scarborough
1804—1883
Son of Isaac Scarborough and Amie Pearson
Of Crispin Pearson and Hannah Willson

i. Ellen Amanda,[5] b. March 29, 1851; d. Aug. 11, 1917; m. Elias Eastburn. Before her marriage Ellen taught Buckingham Friends School for many years, and after the death of Elias she conducted a private school at Lahaska.
ii. William G.,[5] Jr., b. 1853; d., 1854.
iii. Mary A.,[5] b. Jan. 25, 1855; d. Aug. 18, 1891; unm.; buried at Solebury.

ELLEN AMANDA[5] MOON m. April 9, 1879, Elias Eastburn, b. Dec. 28, 1841; d. Sept. 5, 1896. Elias by his first wife, Deborah Ely, had four children, two of whom, Thomas and Taylor, grew to manhood and married. Elias and Amanda had three children:

i. Marian Large,[6] b. Aug. 15, 1883; m. in June, 1917, at Buckingham Meeting House, her cousin, Walter W.[6] Ely, b. Oct. 10, 1882. They have one child: Lawrence,[7] b. July 5, 1918.
ii. Elias Stanton,[6] b. July 11, 1885; d. Sept. 5, 1919; m. Sept. 6, 1907, Margaret Hughes Rittenhouse Breed, b. Sept. 12, 1873, and has Elias Stanton,[7] Jr., b. Oct. 12, 1908.
iii. Sara Palmer,[6] b. Feb. 13, 1890.

56. AMANDA M.[4] LARGE, m. June 6, 1852, Levi Black, b. Dec. 28, 1829; d. May 27, 1921. They lived in Solebury and Lambertville all their lives; he was a shoemaker and later a store keeper. Five children:

72. i. Harriet Ella[5] Black, b. Oct. 24, 1853; m. Feb. 8, 1876, Jeremiah Ely, who d. Aug. 14, 1905. Of their three children, Herdis and Carrie died young; Walter W.,[6] b. Oct. 12, 1882; m. June, 1917, his cousin, Marian L.[6] Eastburn, and has a son, Lawrence.[7]
73. ii. Mercy Ann[5] Black, b. Sept. 20, 1855, named for her aunt, Mercy Pearson Scarborough.
74. iii. Caroline Paist[5] Black, b. Nov. 6, 1858; m. Feb. 24, 1881, Dr. Elijah Matthews, V.S., b. Oct. 11, 1859; d., 1928; buried at Solebury. Four of their children died young, Clara, Arthur, Clarence and Lester; their other children are Dr. Raymond H.,[6] a surgeon at Morristown, N. J., and Edgar,[6] b. March 8, 1897, who is married and dwells in France. Both Raymond and Edgar are graduates of the Columbia University.
75. iv. Remington Black,[5] d. an infant.
75a. v. Stella Black,[5] dwells in Trenton, N. J.

57. HANNAH M.[4] LARGE, b. Aug. 3, 1833; d. Dec. 6, 1928; m. Oct. 25, 1866, Edward Hulme Smith, b. Oct. 9, 1834; d. Jan. 4, 1888, son of Canby and Rachel (Hellings) Smith. Edward was a druggist. They had one child, Anna Wright Smith, b. Nov. 30, 1868,

who in 1894 graduated from the Presbyterian Hospital in West Philadelphia; for twelve years she was superintendent of a Philadelphia hospital; her present residence is at Newtown, Pa.

59. JOSEPH H.[4] LARGE, b. Oct. 16, 1843, a veteran of the Civil War; m. June 5, 1866, at Center Bridge, Pa., Martha B. Slack, b. Feb. 1, 1849. Five children:

i. Octavus Pearl,[5] b. May 1, 1868, at Center Bridge.
ii. Edward Morgan,[5] b. March 16, 1871, at Lambertville, N. J.; d. unm.
iii. Frederick Newton,[5] b. Sept. 25, 1873, at Stockton, N. J.; m. Susan Mansfield of Atlantic City, N. J.
iv. Fenimore Silas,[5] b. June 19, 1879; d. June 20, 1883.
v. Florence Eliza,[5] b. Aug. 30, 1884; m. Dec. 24, 1913, Frank L. Phillips, and has a son, Joseph.[6]

OCTAVUS PEARL[5] LARGE was twice married. By his first wife, Adda Pfiefer, whom he m. March 3, 1888, he had four children. Of these, Emerson and Myrtle died young; Hazel Marston,[6] b. Feb. 7, 1892, now deceased, m. John Bailey and had Robert[7]; and Frank Hurlock,[6] b. May 21, 1893, who is married and has one child. By his second wife, Emma Lida Magill, b. July 25, 1875, Octavus had two children: Jane Romine,[6] b. March 19, 1903, and Octavus Pearl,[6] Jr., b. July 24, 1912.

EDWARD MORGAN[5] LARGE, m. Nov. 30, 1892, Margaret T. Jackson, b. Sept. 17, 1871. They have two children: Edna May,[6] b. Sept. 26, 1893; m. Dec. 28, 1918, Winfield Francis Swallow, b. June 3, 1893, and has Edna Jean,[7] b. Oct. 30, 1925; and Edith Graffe,[6] b. Feb. 17, 1897; m. Nov. 24, 1923, Charles Philip Hey, b. Jan. 14, 1885.

19. ISAAC[3] SCARBOROUGH, JR., b. July 1, 1804; d. March 22, 1883; m. his first cousin, Mercy Wilkinson[3] Pearson, daughter of Crispin[2] Pearson, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Wilson; see No. 185 in Group Five.

Isaac was a farmer in Solebury and lived on a part of the original tract granted to John Scarborough near Canada Hill on the pike leading to New Hope. Isaac's picture is presented in this book. Isaac and Mercy were Friends, members of Buckingham Meeting, and both are buried in the Buckingham Cemetery. They had six children:

76. i. Amy Ellen[4] Scarborough; died young.
+ 77. ii. Watson[4] Scarborough, b. April, 1839; d. Oct. 6, 1903; m. Anna M. Stover.
+ 78. iii. Elizabeth[4] Scarborough, b. Oct. 11, 1840; m. Richard Betts.
+ 79. iv. Mercy Ellen[4] Scarborough, b. July 5, 1843; d. Aug. 27, 1886; m. Isaac C. Thomas.
+ 80. v. Isaac P.[4] Scarborough, b. July 24, 1846; m. Emma Hampton.
81. vi. Margaret[4] Scarborough, who d. at the age of twenty-one months.

70. HARRIET A.[5] LARGE on Nov. 3, 1870, m. John Magill, b. Aug. 15, 1848, son of Joseph E. and Angelina Hallowell Magill of Solebury. Nine children:

i. Howard,[6] b. Oct. 23, 1871.
ii. Della,[6] b. July 21, 1872; m. Wilmer Carver.
iii. Isaac R.,[6] b. March 5, 1873; m. Maud Miller and has Frank[7] and Clifford.[7]
iv. Emma Lida,[6] b. July 25, 1875; m. Octavius P. Large.
v. William,[6] b. Dec. 14, 1879.
vi. Dr. Roscoe C.,[6] b. Dec. 29, 1881; m., and has a son, James.[7]
vii. Bessie,[6] b. Feb. 25, 1884.
viii. Mary W.,[6] b. Nov. 26, 1890.
ix. Dora,[6] b. April 26, 1893.

77. WATSON[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. April 24, 1839; d. Oct. 6, 1903; m. Jan. 1, 1868, Anna M. Stover. She was b. Jan. 1, 1847. He was a farmer in Solebury near the Green Hill School and later retired to Carversville where he died. He died very suddenly, like his great grandfather, Crispin Pearson. They had one child:

+ 82. i. Henry Wismer[5] Scarborough, b. July 24, 1870.

82. HENRY WISMER[5] SCARBOROUGH, m. on July 30, 1904, Clara Haggerty. He is a lawyer in Philadelphia, and has four children:

83. i. Jacob Watson[6] Scarborough, b. April 30, 1905.
84. ii. Marion Stover[6] Scarborough, b. Oct. 23, 1906.
85. iii. Mary Haggerty[6] Scarborough, b. Oct. 15, 1908.
86. iv. Henry Wismer[6] Scarborough, Jr., b. Feb. 18, 1910.

78. ELIZABETH[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. Oct. 11, 1840; m. on March 14, 1867, Richard C. Betts, son of Cyrus Betts and Elizabeth Hampton. They had one child:

87. i. Isaac Scarborough[5] Betts, b. Feb. 27, 1869, who m. on April 19, 1898, sine prole, Eleanor Pilson, daughter of Thomas Pilson and Susan Peterman. Isaac is a clerk in the Relief Association of the P. & R. R. R.; he dwells at New Britain, Bucks County, Pa.

82. HENRY W.[5] SCARBOROUGH, only child of Watson and Anna M. Stover Scarborough, was b. on a farm located on the State Road, opposite the Green Hill schoolhouse, near Lumber, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., on July 24, 1870. His parents and ancestors generally were prosperous farmers descended from families who have resided in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, from its earliest settlements.

Through his father he is descended from the Quakers, and through his mother from the Mennonites and Dunkards. Among those from whom he is descended are: William Scarborough, b. in 1598, who resided in Hosier Lane, Parish of St. Sepulchres, London.

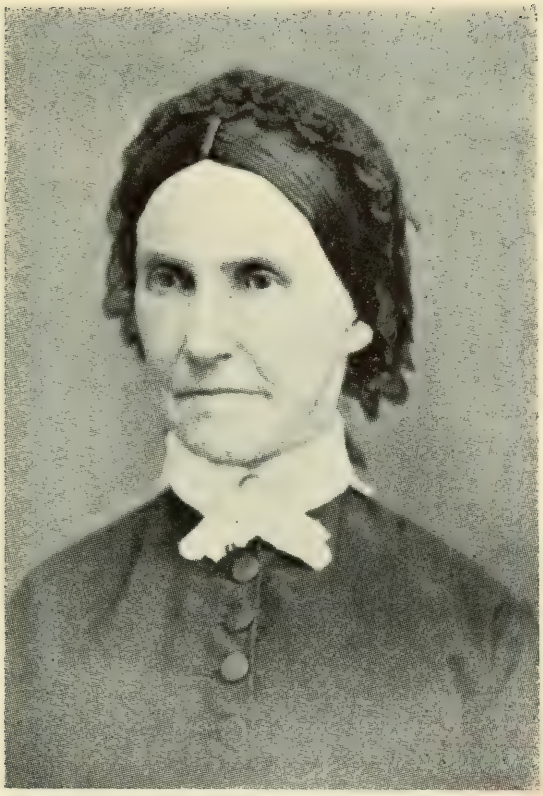
England, belonged to Peel Monthly Meeting of Friends, and was buried in Checkers Alley Burial Grounds, now called Burnhill Fields; the Pearsons of England; John Kirk of Alfreton, Derbyshire, England; the Twinings, Doans, Deanes and Youngs of Massachusetts; William Wilkinson of County Durham, England, and of Providence, R. I.; the Gonyers of County Durham, England; the Smiths of Providence, R. I.; the Wickendens of Rhode Island; James Paxson, of Marsh Gibbon, County of Bucks, England; the Plumlys; Henry Mitchell, and Elizabeth Fouls of Maredon's Lane, Lancashire; the Elliotts (sometimes spelled Ellot or Elet) of Carcus Rook, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Luptons; Sylvester and Richard Lundy of Axminster, County Devon, England; the Lyons, the Larges, the Stovers (formerly spelled Stauffer) of Alcase, France; the Wismers; the Hockmans; the Ruths, the Myers, the Lederachs; and the Souders.

Mr. Scarborough is five feet, eight and one-fourth inches tall, weighs 173 pounds and has dark complexion. He received the degree of B.S. in 1890 from the West Chester State Normal School; of B.S. in 1894 and A.M. in 1895 from Haverford College, and LL.B. in 1896 from the University of Pennsylvania. At Haverford College he did the work required for the B.S. and A.M. degrees in four years, and during the same time by acting as salesman during his vacation earned sufficient, with the aid of a small scholarship, to pay his board and tuition and to save six hundred dollars.

Mr. Scarborough completed in two years the law course at the University of Pennsylvania, which regularly requires three years' study. In 1896 he was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia and then entered upon the general practice of law, specializing in later years on the Law of Real Estate and Decedents' Estates. His offices were formerly at No. 522 Walnut Street, but are now at 1200 Lincoln Building, Philadelphia.

Beginning with 1896, Mr. Scarborough taught commercial law, conveyancing and real estate law for twelve years at Temple University. He there founded the first course in Philadelphia in conveyancing and real estate law for laymen. For about twenty-five years he has been solicitor for the Diamond Building and Loan Association, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of the West Chester State Normal School. He is a Republican and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Law Academy of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Scarborough is also President of the Stevens School Corporation of Germantown.

Mr. Scarborough married Clara Hagerty, the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Landis) Hagerty of Plumsted Township, Bucks County, Pa. Watson, their first-born, was graduated from Haverford College in June, 1927, and is now in the employ of Chester E. Albright, a civil engineer of Philadelphia; their daughters, Marion and Mary,



Mercy W. Pearson
1810—1884
Wife of Isaac Scarborough

attend Wellesley College; and their youngest child, Henry, Jr., is a student at the Germantown Friends School. They dwell at No. 6412 Germantown Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia.

For further information concerning the Scarborough family, see Lewis's History of Bucks County, Pa.; Proud's and Smith's Histories of Pennsylvania; the Kirk Genealogy, the Stover Genealogy, the Wismer Genealogy; and Eastburn Reeder's Early Settlers of Solebury.

79. MERCY ELLEN[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. July 5, 1843; d. Aug. 27, 1886; m. Isaac C. Thomas in 1874. They had one son, Edwin F.[5] Thomas, b. Jan. 7, 1875; d. Nov. 1, 1904. In 1903 Edwin[5] married Elizabeth C. Rook and left one son, Robert Edwin[6] Thomas, b. June 15, 1904.

80. ISAAC P.[4] SCARBOROUGH, b. July 24, 1846; m. on Nov. 28, 1872, Emma E. Hampton. He farmed his father's farm in Solebury and had eight children:

87. i. Charles W.[5] Scarborough, b. Oct. 7, 1873; m. Mercy A. Hart.
88. ii. Mercy W.[5] Scarborough, b. Oct. 29, 1874; d. Jan. 21, 1877.
89. iii. William H.[5] Scarborough, b. June 22, 1876; m. Mary Magill.
90. iv. Elizabeth B.[5] Scarborough, b. April 30, 1879; unmarried (1926).
91. v. Franklin K.[5] Scarborough, b. July 19, 1883; d. Oct. 6, 1883.
92. vi. Howard[5] Scarborough, b. July 19, 1883; m. Francis Siddell.
93. vii. Isaac[5] Scarborough, b. Dec. 29, 1884; m. Grace Gruver.
94. viii. Ellen Thomas[5] Scarborough, b. Dec. 9, 1885; m. Edward Siddell.

20. CHARLES[3] SCARBOROUGH, b. Oct. 6, 1806; d. Nov. 26, 1839; was twice married. He married his first wife in Ohio, her maiden name is unknown; she lived but a month after the marriage. Then on May 1, 1839, he married a Miss Powell, daughter of John and Ceceilia Powell, at Houston, Texas.

Charles was a rover. He fought under Sam Houston in the war between Texas and Mexico; he was captured and sentenced to be shot, but escaped, traveling twelve days and nights with no food but a little parched corn and jerked beef until he reached the home of a comrade. The Mexicans had robbed him of everything but his pantaloons and shirt. Charles had one daughter:

95. i. Dorothea Ann[4] Scarborough, b. April 23, 1840.

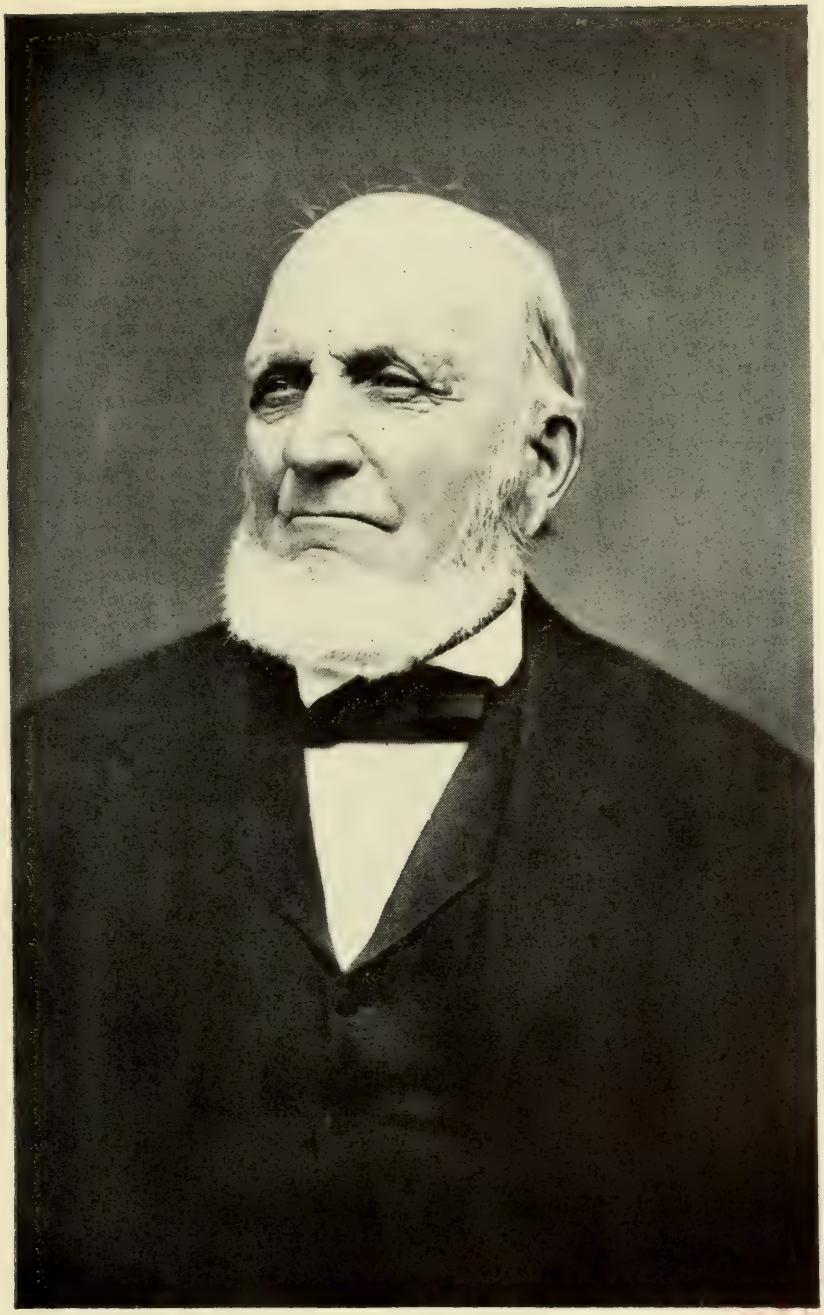
95. DOROTHEA ANN[4] SCARBOROUGH, m. Sept. 4, 1860, Isham W. Burks. Isham was a cabinet maker and wheelwright and

lived at Caldwell, Texas, until 1867, then at Solado, Bell County, until 1870, and finally at Kerrsville, Kerr County, Texas. Isham was b. Feb. 15, 1833; d. July 14, 1883; buried in Turtle Creek Graveyard, Texas. He was the son of Clark Burks and Mary McAfee of Caldwell, Texas, and served in the Confederate Army under Beauregard and Stonewall Jackson. Isham and Dorothea Burks had eight children:

96. i. William Edward[5], b. Aug. 10, 1861; he m. Miss Taylor, is a farmer and lives at Gainesville, Cook County, Texas.
97. ii. Charles Scarborough[5], b. Aug. 20, 1863; d. unmarried, Aug. 25, 1884.
98. iii. Mary M.[5], b. Nov. 30, 1864; m. Casper Coker, a stock raiser, and lives at Oscar in the Chickasaw Nation.
99. iv. Hannah M.[5], b. Feb. 25, 1867; m. John M. Norwood, son of Benjamin F. Norwood and Nancy Brown; no issue. They dwell at San Antonio, Texas.
100. v. Cynthia S.[5], b. July 11, 1873; m. Robert Lee Park, and lives near Millseat, Hays County, Texas.
101. vi. Clark S.[5], b. June 27, 1876. He farms the homestead, a hay and cattle ranch.
102. vii. Isham W.[5], Jr., b. April 8, 1879.
103. viii. Joseph W.[5], b. Sept. 12, 1881; clerks in a mercantile house in Colorado City, Texas.

21. AMY[3] SCARBOROUGH, daughter of Isaac and Amie, was born Oct. 16, 1808, and d. July 13, 1877. On March 7, 1833, she m. Watson Smith, b. Aug. 15, 1809; d. April 11, 1883, son of Ezra Smith and Margery Hayhurst of Bucks County, Pa. He was a farmer in Wrightstown, Pa. Both are buried there in Friends Yard. They had five children:

104. i. Theodore[4] Smith, b. Jan. 28, 1834; d. in 1853; unmarried.
105. ii. Anna Maria[4] Smith, b. Aug. 10, 1836; d. Aug. 10, 1839.
106. iii. Elias[4] Smith, b. July 18, 1841; d. unmarried, Nov. 13, 1896.
107. iv. Margery[4] Smith, b. Oct. 14, 1844; she was twice m. sine prole; she m. on Nov. 30, 1886, Croasdale Worthington, a widower; and after his death she married another widower, Jacob S. Livezey, and lived at Buckmanville, Pa.
108. v. Harrison[4] Smith, b. Aug. 16, 1847; d. unmarried, 1910. He was a school teacher for years, then a farmer, and afterward a doctor, and for many years he was a director of the Newtown National Bank. Although somewhat eccentric, he was one of the brainiest of Crispin Pearson's descendants.



Wilson Pearson
1820-1900
Son of John Pearson and Elizabeth Maskel
Of Crispin Pearson and Hannah Willson

GROUP TWO

The Descendants of
JOHN PEARSON
Born 1772, Died 1858

3. JOHN[2] PEARSON, son of Crispin[1] and Hannah, was b. July 13, 1772, and d. Feb., 1858. In 1817 he m. Elizabeth (Maskel) Wood, who was b. March 10, 1774, and d. early in 1856; she was a daughter of Henry Maskel and widow of Uriah Wood. Uriah was a teacher and pottery maker; little else is known about him.

John[2] Pearson was a farmer and veterinarian all his life, and was born, lived and died on the Solebury Homestead. He was a great reader and, hence, a well-read man for his day; but he was not a great worker, though he managed to accumulate considerable property. He was a typical Pearson, tall, bony, with blue eyes, brown hair and ruddy complexion. John and Elizabeth had four children:

110. i. Patience[3] Pearson, b. Dec. 27, 1817; m. Thomas Naylor; no children.

+ 111. ii. Willson[3] Pearson, b. Jan. 6, 1820; m. Rachel Bradshaw Fell. His picture is presented in this book.

112. iii. Mary[3] Pearson, b. Jan. 25, 1823; unmarried; d. April 20, 1894.

113. iv. Sarah Ann[3] Pearson, b. July 22, 1826; unmarried; d. fall of 1861.

111. WILLSON[3] PEARSON, b. Jan. 6, 1820; d. May 11, 1900; m. on Nov. 1, 1849, Rachel Bradshaw Fell. Willson succeeded his father on the Solebury Homestead and was a farmer and veterinarian all his life. He was also quite a naturalist and herbalist and knew the medicinal values of both wild and cultivated herbs. He was not a great worker but a good boss and manager, and so accumulated quite an estate for his day. Willson and Rachel Pearson had ten children:

114. i. Maria S.[4] Pearson, b. Aug. 8, 1850; d. May 1, 1861.

115. ii. Sarah Ann[4] Pearson, b. Dec. 17, 1851; d. Sept. 16, 1858.

116. iii. John[4] Pearson, b. April 2, 1853; d. March 8, 1876.

+ 117. iv. Hulda A.[4] Pearson, b. Sept. 2, 1855; m. Asher Mattison.

118. v. Watson[4] Pearson, b. Jan. 26, 1857; d. April 9, 1857.

+ 119. vi. Ruth B.[4] Pearson, b. July 19, 1858; m. Daniel Ely.

120. vii. Wilson[4] Pearson, b. Nov. 3, 1860; d. unmarried, April 8, 1911.

+ 121. viii. Annie E.[4] Pearson, b. May 28, 1862; m. James P. Darrow. She is the compiler and publisher of this Pearson Genealogy.

122. ix. Rachel[4] Pearson, b. June 5, 1866; d. Jan. 26, 1876.
+ 123. x. Josephine C.[4] Pearson, b. Aug. 19, 1867; m. T. Howell Brown.

117. HULDA A.[4] PEARSON m. Asher Mattison Feb. 12, 1885. He was b. Dec. 24, 1847, and d. May 5, 1922, son of Joseph Mattison and Mahala Vanselous. They farmed the Mattison Homestead near Limeport until his death; she still resides there (1926). She was a teacher in the school of Solebury for years. He was a well-read man and a good farmer and business man. They had no children.

119. RUTH BRADSHAW[4] PEARSON was b. July 19, 1858, and d. March 18, 1901. On Dec. 18, 1879, she m. Daniel Ely, b. Nov. 9, 1849; died Dec. 27, 1925, son of A. Jackson Ely and Eliza Gill. They were farmers in Solebury and had twelve children:

+ 124. i. Charles S.[5] Ely, b. Sept. 1, 1880; m. Ida Thompson.
125. ii. Robert L.[5] Ely, b. Nov. 4, 1882; unmarried (1926).
+ 126. iii. Elliot[5] Ely, b. April 18, 1884; m. Lizzie Burd.
+ 127. iv. Reuben P.[5] Ely, b. Sept. 8, 1885; m. Letitia Maxwell.
+ 128. v. W. Pearson[5] Ely, b. June 22, 1887; m. Bertha Flick.
+ 129. vi. James G.[5] Ely, b. April 12, 1889; m. Catherine ——.
130. vii. Miriam C.[5] Ely, b. May 1, 1891; d. Sept. 24, 1894.
+ 131. viii. Rachel P.[5] Ely, b. Oct. 27, 1892; m. William Warner.
+ 132. ix. Cornelius V.[5] Ely, b. May 28, 1894; m. Margaret Havens.
133. x. Dorothy[5] Ely, b. Feb. 28, 1896.
+ 134. xi. Ruth B.[5] Ely, b. March 31, 1899; m. Kenneth Billinger.
+ 135. xii. Elizabeth C.[5] Ely, b. March 18, 1901; m. Clarence Fillhart.

124. CHARLES S.[5] ELY m. Ida Thompson. They live at Grand Junction, Colo., and have two children, Maxine and Edward.

126. ELLIOT[5] ELY m. Lizzie Burd. They are storekeepers at Chalfont, Pa., and have three children, Frank, Paul, and Dora.

127. REUBEN P.[5] ELY m. Letitia Maxwell. They are farmers in Solebury on the River Road about a mile and a half above New Hope, Pa.; they have two children, Virginia[6] and Maurice[6].

128. WILLSON PEARSON[5] ELY m. Bertha Flick. He is an electrician living in Erie Pa., and has one son, Richard[6].

129. JAMES GILL[5] ELY m. Catharine ——. He lives in New Hope, Pa., and has three children, Ruth Anna[6], James[6], and Catherine[6].

131. RACHEL P.[5] ELY m. William Warner. They live in Trenton, N. J., and have a daughter, Dorothy[6].

132. CORNELIUS V.[5] ELY m. Margaret Havens. They are farmers in Solebury near Centre Hill and have five children:

136. i. Cornelius V.[6], Jr., b. Nov. 22, 1916.
137. ii. Margaret Shepherd[6], b. Aug. 23, 1919.
138. iii. Ann Bradshaw[6], b. March 26, 1921.
139. iv. Hulda Parker[6], b. Nov. 18, 1922.
140. v. Hulda Mattison[6], b. Oct. 31, 1923.

134. RUTH B.[5] ELY m. Kenneth L. Billinger. She lives in Pasadena, Calif., and has one child, Lucille[6].

135. ELIZABETH C.[5] ELY m. Clarence Fillhart. He is a carpenter and builder. They dwell in Pasadena, Calif., and have seven children:

141. i. Benjamin Hass[6] Fillhart, b. June 17, 1922.
142. ii. Ruth Anne[6] Fillhart, b. July 3, 1923.
143. iii. Betty Mae[6] Fillhart, b. Feb. 6, 1925.
144. iv. Edward Pearson[6] Fillhart, b. Sept. 15, 1927.
145. v. Donald[6] Fillhart, b. Sept. 4, 1928.
146. vi. Daniel Henry[6] Fillhart, b. July 4, 1930.
147. vii. Robert Clarence[6] Fillhart, b. Aug. 6, 1931.

121. ANNIE E.[4] PEARSON, b. May 28, 1862; m. James Prescott Darrow Sept. 12, 1901. He was b. Oct. 2, 1846, and d. March 19, 1920. He was of Mayflower and Revolutionary ancestors and a veteran of the Civil War. He was the son of James Darrow and Sophia Prescott of Geneva, N. Y. Soon after the Civil War he crossed the plains from Iowa to California and Oregon on horseback, alone, and spent the latter part of his life in the two states last named. He was a rancher and carpenter most of the time. He died in Pasadena, Calif.; no children; he was buried in Oakland, Ore. His widow is living (1931) in Pasadena, Calif.; she is the author and publisher of this Pearson genealogy.

GROUP THREE

The Descendants of
JONATHAN PEARSON
Born 1774, Died 1831

4. JONATHAN[2] PEARSON, son of Crispin[1] and Hannah, was b. April 9, 1774, and d. July 8, 1831. He was a weaver by trade but lived on a farm in Solebury all his life and farmed in connection with his trade; his farm was back of Ruckman's, now (1926) owned by John McCarty. He is said to have been a great reader and a good talker. He married —— Hutchinson by whom he had three

children. After her death he married Jane Paxson by whom he had two children. Jonathan's five children:

150. i. Hannah[3] Pearson, d. an old maid in Ohio.
151. ii. Cyrus[3] Pearson, a doctor, d. unmarried.
152. iii. Ada[3] Pearson, m. Esquire Lewis of Ohio; no children.
153. iv. Albert[3] Pearson, a surgeon in U. S. Navy; died unmarried.
+ 154. v. Hiram[3] Pearson, m. Sydney Godshalk.

154. HIRAM[3] PEARSON m. Sydney Godshalk. He farmed in various places in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pa. They had two daughters:

155. i. Jane[4] Pearson, who m. Jesse Hellings; no children.
156. ii. Fanny[4] Pearson, who m. Howard Mosser. They were farmers but are now retired. They live at Abington, Pa., and have four daughters.

GROUP FOUR

The Descendants of
JAMES PEARSON
Born 1776, Died 1833

5. JAMES[2] PEARSON, son of Crispin[1] and Hannah, was b. June 6, 1776, and d. April 17, 1833. He m. Elizabeth Merrick. He was a carpenter by trade but lived on a farm adjoining the Homestead in Solebury all his life; the farm now (1926) owned by Mr. Smith. James was frail physically, but he was a steady worker and a skilful one. He died very suddenly like his father. James and Elizabeth had ten children, the relative ages of whom are not vouched for:

160. i. Sarah[3] Pearson m. William Dean and d. soon after her marriage; no children. Then William married her sister, Rachel.
+ 161. ii. Rachel[3] Pearson m. as second wife William Dean and had two children; after William's death she m. for her second husband Stephen Dean by whom she had no children.
+ 162. iii. Eliza[3] Pearson m. ——— Rolland.
163. iv. Wilhelmina[3] Pearson d. unmarried.
164. v. Amy[3] Pearson m. sine prole John D. James of Doylestown; they brought up two of Amy's nieces.
+ 165. vi. Isaac[3] Pearson m. Patience Peters.
+ 167. vii. Seba[3] Pearson m. Louisa Beaumont.
+ 168. viii. Amos[3] Pearson m. his first cousin, Mary Pearson.
169. ix. Samuel[3] Pearson m. on Dec. 25, 1830, Juliena Peters.
170. x. Letitia[3] Pearson; no information.

161. RACHEL[3] PEARSON m. William Dean and had two children:

171. i. William Hamilton[4] Dean who married and lived in Delaware and North Carolina; no children.

172. ii. Hannah Eliza[4] Dean who m. Bell Hunt and had one son; they were farmers and dwelt near Moore's Station, N. J.

162. ELIZA[3] PEARSON m. ——— Rolland and had two daughters. They lived in the West until Eliza died, then he brought the little girls East and they were brought up by their aunt, Amy James. One of these girls married ——— Hunt (a brother to Bell Hunt), lived near Moore's Station, N. J., and had children; the other girl, Rachel[4] (or Ray), never married and was for years a teacher in the schools of Trenton, N. J.

165. ISAAC[3] PEARSON m. Patience Peters in 1823 and had one child:

173. i. Sarah[4] Pearson, b. 1825; m. Feb. 15, 1843, John Kirk Doan, b. June 12, 1814; d. Aug. 16, 1880, of Forest Grove, Pa. They had one child, Augustus W.[5] Doan, b. Feb. 22, 1845; m. May 26, 1869, Fanny Brooks, b. June 4, 1851. Augustus and Fannie had one child, Frederick[6] Doan, b. 1870; d. 1905; m. Beulah Bitters. Four generations occupied the same dwelling at Forest Grove, Pa.

167. SEBA[3] PEARSON m. Laura Beaumont. Seba was a doctor. They had two sons, George and Seba, but no grandchildren.

168. AMOS[3] PEARSON m. his first cousin, Mary Pearson. He succeeded his father, James, on the Homestead. Like his father he was a very nice worker and a very nice man, and his wife, Mary, was an uncommonly nice woman.

Six children of Amos[3] and Mary:

175. i. Isaac[4] Pearson m. Kate Nunemaker; he d. in middle life in Solebury; no children.

176. ii. Merrick[4] Pearson, a twin of Isaac, m. Carrie Ott and had Horace and Walter. For many years he kept a large store at Center Hill in Solebury. He probably died in Philadelphia.

177. iii. James[4] Pearson m. and probably left children.

178. iv. Charlotte[4] Pearson m. as second wife William S.[4] Large, son of Joseph K. Large and Cynthia[3] Scarborough. See No. 53 in Group One.

179. v. Lucy Ann[4] Pearson, d. unmarried.

180. vi. Robert[4] Pearson, burned to death when a small child. When Isaac[4] Pearson was a boy in his teens, his father's barn was burned. Isaac had just driven into the barn with a load of hay when it was discovered to be in flames. The fire spread rapidly and

in attempting to save the horses from the wagon, Isaac left it almost too late to save himself. He had to run through the fire some distance and rushed to a nearby creek and jumped in, but his flesh was terribly roasted and he lay for weeks in agony but finally recovered, although he bore through life the marks of his terrible experience, his face and body being badly scarred and drawn. His little brother, Robert, was burned to death in the same fire. He was playing in an empty mow with some neighbors' children just before the fire; the other children got out safely, but little Robert's bones were found in one corner of the mow after the fire, and it is supposed he was too scared to save himself. Isaac's mind was never quite right after the fire; he could never forget it, and it was this memory always with him that finally led him in after years to take his own life.

GROUP FIVE

The Descendants of
CRISPIN PEARSON, JR.
Born 1777, Died 1828

6. CRISPIN[2] PEARSON, JR., b. Oct. 1, 1777; d. Oct. 18, 1828; m. Elizabeth Wilkinson on April 26, 1798. He was a blacksmith by trade, but lived on various farms in Solebury all his life. He is said to have inherited the red head of his mother and the bantering spirit of his father. Twelve children are here listed; three others died in childhood:

181. i. Isaac[3] Pearson, b. Nov. 16, 1800; d. unmarried.
+ 182. ii. Sarah[3] Pearson, b. July 2, 1803; m. Seneca Ely.
+ 183. iii. Ann R.[3] Pearson, b. Jan. 24, 1806; m. Joseph D. Reynolds.
184. iv. Mary[3] Pearson, b. March 1, 1808; m. her first cousin, Amos[3] Pearson, son of James[2] and Elizabeth (Merrick) Pearson; no issue. See No. 168 in Group Four.
185. v. Mercy Wilkinson[3] Pearson, b. April 3, 1810; d. Oct. 16, 1884; m. her first cousin, Isaac[3] Scarborough, Jr., son of Isaac Scarborough and Amie[2] Pearson. See No. 19 in Group One.
186. vi. Rachel[3] Pearson, b. Feb. 6, 1812; m. Joseph Scarborough; settled in the West.
187. vii. Martha[3] Pearson, b. March 25, 1814; m. John Holliday; settled in the West.

188. viii. Joseph[3] Pearson, b. May 20, 1816; no data.
+ 189. ix. Crispin[3] Pearson, the third, b. April 28, 1817; m. Cordelia Worthington.
+ 190. x. Henry W.[3] Pearson, b. March 25, 1819; m. Mary Ann Everette.
+ 191. xi. Mordecai[3] Pearson, b. Jan. 12, 1822; m. Ruth Ann Linburg.
+ 192. xii. Elizabeth[3] Pearson, b. May 12, 1824; m. Henry Wildman.

182. SARAH[3] PEARSON, b. July 2, 1803; m. Seneca Ely. They lived for many years near Center Hill, Solebury Township, and had one son and one daughter. Nothing is known of the son; the daughter, Harriet[4] Ely, m. Joseph Wildman and is said to have removed to Maryland.

183. ANN R.[3] PEARSON, b. Jan. 24, 1806; m. Joseph D. Reynolds of Monmouth County, N. J.; they lived many years in Lahaska and probably died there. There were six children, three of whom, Henry W., Maurice P., and Lucy, died young:

193. i. Crispin[4] Reynolds m. Elizabeth Ogleby; no further data.
194. ii. William H.[4] Reyonlds m. Sarah Naylor; no other data.
+ 195. ii. Anna Rebecca[4] Reynolds m. twice.

195. ANNA REBECCA[4] REYNOLDS m. Spencer Magill, a Solebury farmer, and had four children by him; he dropped dead while plowing, and then she married Edward Raylman sine prole and removed to Waltham, Mass., where she was living with her daughter, Anna Bertha[5] (Feb., 1927). Four children:

196. i. Charles F.[5] Magill, d. twenty years old.
197. ii. Edgar R.[5] Magill, m. Kate, daughter of David Holcombe.
198. iii. Anna Bertha[5] Magill, m. Edward C. Cutler.
199. iv. Edith[5] Magill; no further record.

189. CRISPIN[3] PEARSON, the third, b. April 28, 1817; m. Cordelia Worthington. He was a mason by trade. In later life he was killed by a fall from a pear tree. They had four children:

200. i. Caroline[4] Pearson m. John M. Purdy.
201. ii. Johnson[4] Pearson m. Ella Moon; no children.
202. iii. Elizabeth[4] Pearson, unmarried; she was living in 1927.
203. iv. Josephine[4] Pearson m. (1) Mr. Volmer, and (2) Wildred Lawson; no further information.

200. CAROLINE[4] PEARSON m. John M. Purdy. They lived in Doylestown many years, where he was hotelkeeper and postmaster. Caroline was living in Philadelphia in 1927. Among their children were George, John, Charles, Closson, and Nan.

190. HENRY W.[3] PEARSON, b. March 25, 1819; m. Mary Ann Everette, and lived on a farm near Penns Park, Bucks County, Pa. They had but one child who attained maturity:

204. i. Isaac[4] Pearson, b. Sept. 21, 1852, who m. Sallie Ross of Grenable. He conducted an ice and coal business at 10th and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia, for many years. They had two children:

205. i. Henry W.[5] Pearson who was an ice and coal dealer in Philadelphia; he d. Aug. 1, 1924, his wife and child having died before him.

206. ii. Clark A. R.[5] Pearson who was educated at Abington Friends School; he m. one of his classmates, Sylvia G. ———, and had two children, Sylvia J.[6] and Richard R.[6] Sylvia died and the children were adopted by George and Marian Somers of Doylestown. Clark later married a Pensylvania German woman named Dunmoyer and had other children; they live at Tremont, Pa.

191. MORDECAI[3] PEARSON, b. Jan. 12, 1822; d. Feb. 1898; m. Ruth Anna Linburg, who was b. 1828 and d. Oct., 1903. He was a shoemaker by trade but lived on a farm practically all his life. They dwelt near Chalfont, Pa. There were thirteen children:

207. i. Alonzo L.[4] Pearson, b. Nov., 1845; d. Dec., 1923; m. Emma Moyer and had three children: Ida M., Benjamin H., and Loretto L.

208. ii. J. Clayton[4] Pearson, b. Jan., 1848; m. (1) Catherine Pool and had one child, Mattie, who died an infant, and (2) Sarah Worstall by whom he had two children: Ruth, who died a baby, and Morris W. Pearson.

209. iii. Sarah E.[4] Pearson, b. Jan., 1850; m. Albert Spencer.

210. iv. Mary Emma[4] Pearson, b. Dec., 1851; m. as first wife Clemens Carver and had one child, Albert S.[5] Carver.

211. v. M. Filmore[4] Pearson, b. Dec., 1853; m. Ella Ott and had two daughters: Anna May[5], and Ruth L.[5] who has been m. twice and lives in Bakerfield, Calif.

212. vi. Ruth Anna[4] Pearson, b. March, 1856; m. Feb., 1878, as second wife Clemens Carver and had three children: Millard F.[5], Rolland[5], who died a baby, and Effie F.[5], who m. Robert W. Robinson.

213. vii. H. Morris[4] Pearson, b. April, 1858; d. Jan., 1922, a bachelor.

214. viii. A. Curtain[4] Pearson, b. March, 1860; d. a bachelor.

215. ix. Eliza E.[4] Pearson, b. March, 1861; d. when three months old.

216. x. Maggie W.[4] Pearson, b. Jan., 1864; unmarried.

217. xi. Edwin K.[4] Pearson, b. April, 1866; d. a baby.

218. xii. Watson L.[4] Pearson, b. April, 1868; m. (1) Flora L. Banes and had Loretto, who died a baby, Willard and Mildred; (2) Sallie Chennick, sine prole.
219. xiii. Harriet E.[4] Pearson, b. July, 1870; d. a baby.

209. SARAH E.[4] PEARSON m. July, 1871, Albert Spencer, who was b. Sept., 1847, and d. 1913. They had five children:

220. i. Carrie L.[5] Spencer who m. Nov., 1893, J. Sackett Lear and has Sarah E., and John E., who in April, 1921, m. Hilda Hendricks and has J. Stanley.
221. ii. Howard M.[5] Spencer who m. Oct., 1904, Nettie F. Praul.
223. iii. Walter E.[5] Spencer who Sept., 1908, m. Pearl E. Van Sant and has Albert E.
224. iv. Ruth A.[5] Spencer who Dec., 1913, m. L. Ray Van Sant.
225. v. Horace W.[5] Spencer.

192. ELIZABETH[3] PEARSON, b. May 12, 1824; d. Dec. 28, 1896; m. Oct. 11, 1843, Henry Wildman, who was b. March 11, 1821, and d. Oct. 5, 1897. They were farmers near the Green Hill School, Lumberville, Bucks County, Pa. She was a very nice woman and a very strong one. There were four children:

+ 226. i. Ann Elizabeth[4] Wildman, b. June 26, 1844; m. B. Franklin Heaton.
+ 227. ii. Samuel Carey[4] Wildman, b. June 11, 1849; m. Annetta L. Beans.
+ 228. iii. Mary P.[4] Wildman, b. Oct. 23, 1851; d. Jan. 16, 1916; m. John H. Holcombe.
+ 229. iv. Martha P.[4] Wildman, b. March 12, 1860; m. Francis Worthington.

226. ANN ELIZABETH[4] WILDMAN, d. Aug. 8, 1904; m. B. Franklin Heaton. They dwelt in or near Carversville, Bucks County, Pa., and had seven children:

230. i. Charles Taylor[5] Heaton, b. Feb. 15, 1868.
231. ii. Henry Wildman[5] Heaton, b. March 8, 1869; m. Miss Cochrane.
232. iii. Lizzie[5] Heaton, b. Oct. 4, 1870; m. Iris Wood.
233. iv. John Holcombe[5] Heaton, b. Nov. 23, 1873.
234. v. Howard H.[5] Heaton, b. April 29, 1876.
235. vi. Walter Taylor[5] Heaton, b. Sept. 28, 1877.
236. vii. Watson Pearson[5] Heaton, b. Sept., 1884; d. April, 1897.

227. SAMUEL CAREY[4] WILDMAN m. in 1890 Annetta L. Beans, b. April 16, 1865, daughter of William and Azora Beans. They live in Chicago and have five children:

237. i. Marion[5] Wildman, b. March 31, 1892.
238. ii. Carey[5] Wildman, b. Dec. 21, 1893.

239. iii. Earle[5] Wildman, b. April 27, 1896.
240. iv. Chester[5] Wildman, b. Dec., 1898; d. March 17, 1900.
241. v. Stanley[5] Wildman, b. July, 1900.

228. MARY PEARSON[4] WILDMAN m. Oct. 5, 1876, John H. Holcombe. She taught school for several years in Solebury before her marriage, and after that she lived on a farm in the neighborhood of Lumberville. They had two children: Henry Wildman[5] Holcombe, b. July, 1879; m. Matilda Tomlinson and had Dora[6], b. June 12, 1899, Maud[6], b. Dec. 30, 1904, and Ruth[6], b. Dec. 28, 1908; and Florence Mary[5] Holcombe, b. March 13, 1890.

229. MARTHA PEARSON[4] WILDMAN m. March 19, 1890, Francis A. Worthington, who was b. July 24, 1867. They dwelt near Pineville, Pa., and had seven children:

242. i. Helen De Courney[5] Worthington, b. Jan. 13, 1891.
243. ii. Charles Smith[5] Worthington, b. Oct. 28, 1892.
244. iii. Ruth Quimby[5] Worthington, b. Jan. 10, 1894.
245. iv. Francis Russell[5] Worthington, b. 1895; d. 1898.
246. v. Oscar[5] Worthington, b. April 15, 1896.
247. vi. James Irwin[5] Worthington, b. July 31, 1899.
248. vii. Amy Elizabeth[5] Worthington, b. July 29, 1900.

GROUP SIX

The Descendants of

MORDECAI W. PEARSON

Born 1780, Died Post 1824

7. MORDECAI W.[2] PEARSON, son of Crispin[1] and Hannah, was b. Aug. 11, 1780; he m. Elizabeth Worthington. He was a farmer and mason and after he married he lived on a small farm at Canada Hill, Solebury, where he died. They had only one child:

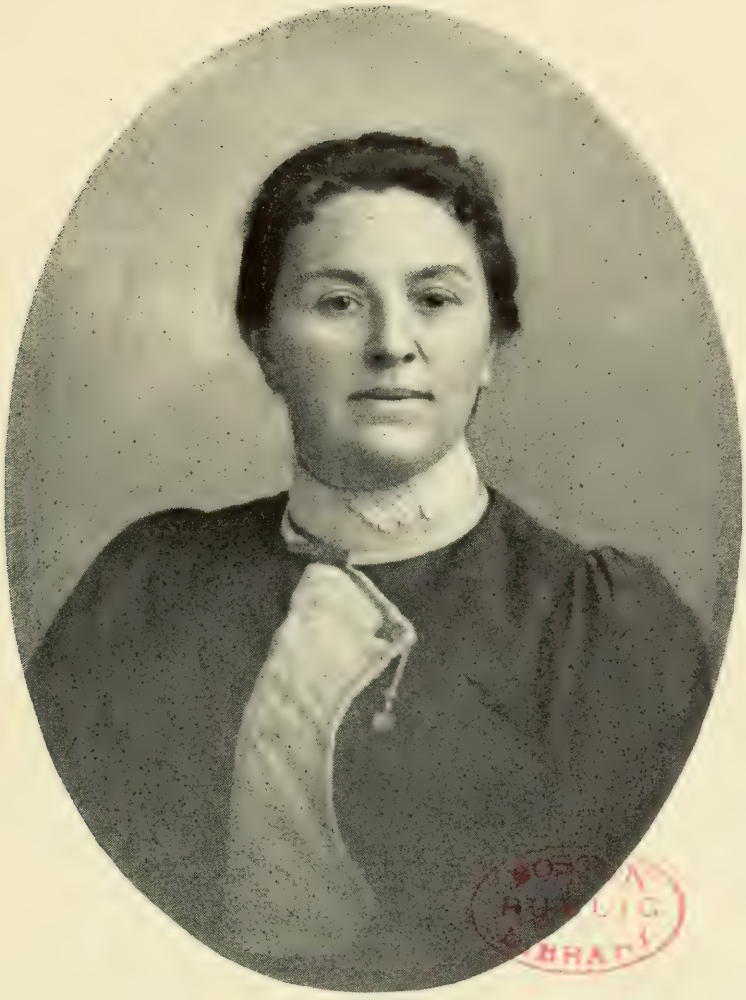
251. i. Sarah[3] Pearson, b. Nov. 20, 1824; d. Nov. 9, 1874.

251. SARAH[3] PEARSON, b. 1824; m. George Fell, who was b. July 8, 1816; d. Aug. 5, 1881. They lived and died on her father's farm at Canada Hill. Four children:

+ 252. i. Martha Elizabeth[4] Fell, b. June 13, 1849; d. Oct. 14, 1918.
+ 253. ii. Clayton Pearson[4] Fell, b. Sept. 11, 1852.
254. iii. Mary Emma[4] Fell, b. Aug. 10, 1855; d. unmarried.
255. iv. Ellen Amanda[4] Fell, b. Feb. 12, 1859; living 1931. A lovable woman. Her picture is presented in this book.

252. MARTHA ELIZABETH[4] FELL m. John Matthews. They farmed in Solebury for many years and then removed to New Jersey, where both died. Four children:

256. i. George Fell[5] Matthews, b. June 27, 1875; m. Mary Heller.



Ella Amanda Fell

Daughter of George Fell and Sarah Pearson
Of Mordecai W. Pearson and Elizabeth Worthington
Of Crispin Pearson and Hannah Willson

257. ii. Sarah Jane[5] Matthews, b. Oct. 1, 1878; m. Jacob Fisher.

258. iii. Esther May[5] Matthews, b. May 31, 1881; m. ——— Naylor.

259. iv. Maud Emma[5] Matthews, b. June 23, 1886; m. Russell Rorer. It is thought that the four children just named live in Solebury and probably have families.

253. CLAYTON PEARSON[4] FELL m. Mary Walton on Feb. 28, 1874, and lived on a small farm in Buckingham. Three daughters:

260. i. Sarah E.[5] Fell, b. Oct. 28, 1874; m. Charles Harvey.

261. ii. Margaret[5] Fell, b. Dec. 23, 1876.

263. iii. Amy[5] Fell, b. Jan. 8, 1880.

GROUP SEVEN

The Descendants of

BENJAMIN PEARSON

Born 1784, Died 1852

9. BENJAMIN[2] PEARSON, son of Crispin[1] and Hannah, was b. Sept. 22, 1784, and d. Oct. 21, 1852. He m. Nancy Sophia Kelley on Aug. 27, 1807. Nancy was b. Oct. 12, 1788, and d. April 6, 1841. In early life Benjamin left the Solebury Homestead and went to Cecil County, Md., where he spent the rest of his life. He was a farmer and shoemaker. Benjamin and Nancy had eleven children:

+ 271. i. George Washington[3] Pearson, b. Sept. 22, 1808, and d. Jan. 18, 1884; he m. (1) Naomi Harris and (2) Nancy Butts.

+ 272. ii. Temperance Ann[3] Pearson, b. Aug. 27, 1810, and d. Feb. 3, 1880. She was married four times. By her first husband, John Campbell, she had six children; by her third husband she had two children who attained maturity; she had no issue by her second and fourth husbands.

273. iii. Elijah Hanson[3] Pearson, b. Oct. 22, 1812, and d. Sept. 5, 1815.

+ 274. iv. Benjamin Franklin[3] Pearson, b. April 20, 1815, and d. Dec. 12, 1883; he m. Eliza Ann Mullin and Mary Jane Richardson.

+ 275. v. Augustus S.[3] Pearson, b. Aug. 31, 1817, and d. Feb. 19, 1900; he m. Elizabeth Kirk.

+ 276. vi. Clementine J.[3] Pearson, b. Aug. 31, 1817, and d. Jan. 1, 1885; she m. John N. Phillips.

+ 277. vii. Moses Kelley[3] Pearson, b. March 20, 1820, and d. Aug. 6, 1878; he m. Margaret Rhoades.

+ 278. viii. Sarah Townsend[3] Pearson, b. Jan. 29, 1822, and d. Sept. 10, 1854; she m. Levi Tyson.

+ 279. ix. Nancy Sophia[3] Pearson, b. May 25, 1824, and d. Nov. 11, 1862; she m. Ellis Coulson Phillips.

+ 280. x. William Phineas[3] Pearson, b. Nov. 8, 1826, and d. post 1900; he m. Sylva Alger.

281. xi. Mary Eliza[3] Pearson, b. March 20, 1829, and d. the same day.

First Branch. George Washington Pearson

271. GEORGE WASHINGTON[3] PEARSON, b. 1808 in Maryland; d. 1884 in Oregon; m. Naomi Harris, by whom he had five children, three of whom died in babyhood. He and Naomi separated. Then he married Nancy Spencer (the widow Butts), a daughter of John Spencer, and by her had one daughter, Sarah S. They lived at Keosauqua, Iowa, a good while. He was a mason by trade but followed many occupations during his active lifetime. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon with oxteams, being six months on the way; he buried his second wife on this trip, she having died of cholera. He crossed the continent again in 1876 and visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the Solebury Homestead and the Maryland Homestead. He died in Wilbur, Ore., and is buried on a high hill overlooking the beautiful Caliposia Valley. By his side lies another Oregon pioneer; the two graves top the hill and can be seen for a great distance.

His three children who grew to maturity were:

282. i. Harris[4] Pearson, b. about 1829; killed by lightning in 1876.

+ 283. ii. Rachel[4] Pearson, b. May 12, 1838; d. near Wilbur, Ore.; m. three times.

+ 284. iii. Sarah S.[4] Pearson, b. March 11, 1851, was the only child by her father's second wife; she married Elias Mosher. She was an Oregon pioneer and a typical Pearson. Her picture is presented in this book.

283. RACHEL[4] PEARSON, b. 1838; m. three times and had issue by each husband. Her husbands were all Oregon pioneers; their names were Williamson, Reed, and Grubbe. First she m. E. Williamson, who fifteen months later was killed by being thrown from a fractious horse, in May, 1855, leaving Rachel with a seven-week old baby. In the third year of her widowhood she m. Joseph Reed and by him had four children. He lived ten years and died of consumption. After six years of widowhood she m. Benjamin Grubbe and had one child. These children all lived in Oregon, and

Elbert Pearson Swearingen
1844—1903
Son of Samuel Swearingen and Temperance A. Pearson
Of Benjamin Pearson and Nancy S. Kelley
Of Crispin Pearson and Hannah Willson

Rachel herself spent her life there after she was about twelve years old. Rachel's six children:

+ 285. i. Mary Lodacy[5] Williamson, b. March 16, 1855; d. May 4, 1900; m. James T. Darrow.
+ 286. ii. Frank[5] Reed m. Margaret A. Archambeau.
287. iii. Ora[5] Reed, d. unmarried when 27 years old.
+ 288. iv. Ella[5] Reed, m. Walter Strange.
+ 289. v. Ollie[5] Reed, m. Corbin Grubbe; she d. Sept. 3, 1916.
+ 290. vi. Minnie[5] Grubbe, b. Jan. 8, 1874; she m. (1) William Loomis and (2) ——— Himes; no further trace.

285. MARY L.[5] WILLIAMSON m. James Prescott Darrow, Sept. 6, 1874. He was b. Oct. 2, 1846, and d. March 19, 1920. He was a carpenter by trade and a veteran of the Civil War. They lived on a big ranch near Oakland, Ore., for several years and then removed to Wilbur where they lived sometime. She d. in Oakland, Ore., in 1900. There were three children:

291. i. Idella Spohia[6] Darrow, b. Sept. 30, 1876; d. 1892 of consumption.
+ 292. ii. Mabel Estelle[6] Darrow, b. Sept. 30, 1877; m. Hannibal V. Smith.
293. iii. Edna Cecil[6] Darrow, b. Nov. 30, 1884; m. L. L. Osler; no children.

292. MABEL ESTELLE[6] DARROW m. Hannibal V. Smith on Oct. 8, 1899. They live in Portland, Ore. He has been a railway mail clerk all his life. There are two children:

293. i. Margaret Estelle[7] Smith, m. Louis A. Berney on April 14, 1926.
294. ii. Donald[7] Smith, b. Jan. 9, 1917.

286. FRANK[5] REED m. Nov. 7, 1880, Margaret A. Archambeau. They lived in Rosebury, Ore., for many years, then he went to Alaska for several years; he finally came back and dropped dead on a farm near Salem, Ore. Two children:

295. i. Ellena[6] Reed, b. April 13, 1882; she m. Mr. O'Brien and has two children.
296. ii. Willetha[6] Reed, b. April 13, 1884; she is married and has one child.

288. ELLA[5] REED m. Walter Strange. They lived in Tacoma, Wash., many years, but are now (1927) living in Portland, Ore. Their five children are all married and scattered:

297. i. Ivan[6] Strange.
298. ii. Thearson[6] Strange.
299. iii. Della[6] Strange.
300. iv. Vera[6] Strange.
301. v. Minnie[6] Strange.

289. OLLIE[5] REED m. Corbin Grubbe. They were farmers near Wilbur, Ore., and had four children:

302. i. Clarence[6] Grubbe.
303. ii. Frank[6] Grubbe.

304. iii. Lenore[6] Grubbe.
305. iv. Lois[6] Grubbe.

284. SARAH S.[4] PEARSON was b. March 11, 1851. She m. Elias Mosher on June 10, 1865. He d. April, 1899. Sarah was one of the best women in the whole Pearson family. Her mother died as her father was crossing the plains to Oregon while Sarah was still a baby, so she had to rough it with the early pioneers. She married in her fifteenth year and had a family of nine children, all of whom were good to her in her declining years; thus her lovely old age made up somewhat for her hard early years. Her children were uncommonly good. They are:

306. i. George Elias[5] Mosher, b. Dec. 3, 1866; d. March 9, 1888.
307. ii. Mary Eliza[5] Mosher, b. Dec. 31, 1869; d. March 30, 1870.
308. iii. Lycurgus Mosher[5], b. April 16, 1872; he married.
309. iv. A daughter who died before she was named.
+ 310. v. Daniel Harris[5] Mosher, b. Oct. 8, 1877; m. Maud A. Stone; they lived many years in Salem, Ore.
+ 311. vi. Olive Bertha[5] Mosher, b. Sept. 16, 1879; m. Leonard Newkirk.
312. vii. Jay Edward[5] Mosher, b. May 18, 1885; he is married.
313. viii. William Franklin[5] Mosher, b. June 21, 1887; he is married.
314. ix. Charles Augustus[5] Mosher, b. May 24, 1889.

All the above children probably remained in Oregon.

310. DANIEL HARRIS[5] MOSHER m. Maud Aurelia Stone who was b. July 3, 1907. In 1912 Daniel ran a ladies' tailoring establishment in Salem, Ore.; they have one child:

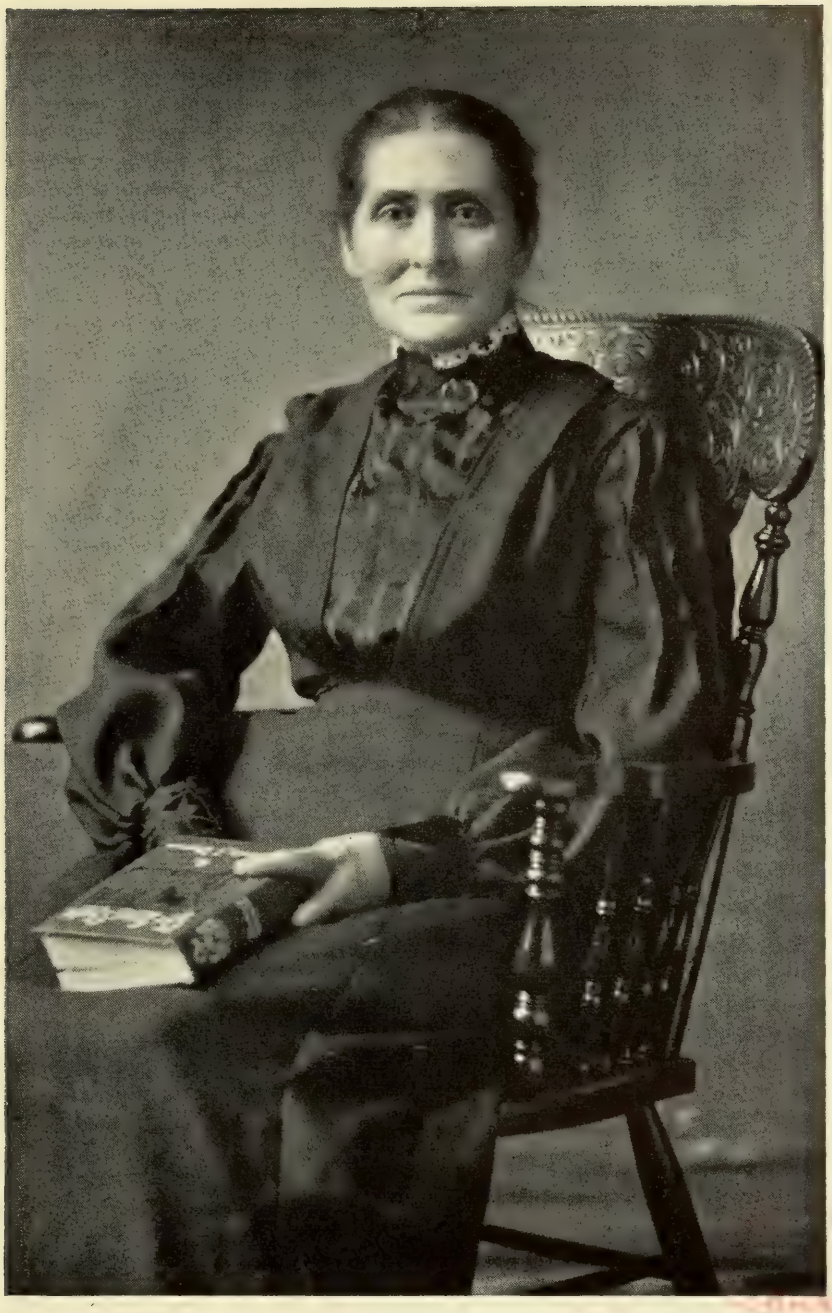
315. i. Kenneth Harold[6] Mosher, b. Oct. 22, 1908.

311. OLIVE BERTHA[5] MOSHER m. Leonard Newkirk, who was b. March 24, 1876. They live on a truck farm near Milwaukee, Ore., and have one child:

316. i. Alice Sophia[6] Newkirk.

Second Branch. Temperance Ann Pearson

272. TEMPERANCE ANN[3] PEARSON was b. Aug. 27, 1810, in Maryland at the Pearson Homestead in Cecil County; she d. Feb. 3, 1880, at Keosauqua, Iowa. She was married four times. Her first husband was John Campbell, by whom she had six children. They removed to Ohio and endured the hard life of pioneers until his death. She then m. William Hopkins who soon died. In 1842 she m. Samuel Swearingen, widower with several children. By Samuel she had five children. I have heard one of the later children say that there were nineteen of them, his and hers, when they were all home; a very unusual family. After her third husband's death she



Sarah Pearson

Wife of Elias Mosher

Daughter of George W. Pearson and Nancy Spencer

Of Benjamin Pearson and Nancy S. Kelley

Of Crispin Pearson and Hannah Willson

m. William Fink from whom she separated in 1863, and from then until her death in 1880 she lived among her children. She was buried at Keosauqua. She was an uncommon woman in many ways and is said to have been a jolly one. Eleven children of Temperance A. Pearson:

+ 320. i. Margaret[4] Campbell, who d. May 26, 1912, at age of 82 years; she was twice married.
+ 321. ii. Nancy Ann[4] Campbell, d. Sept. 4, 1900; m. twice.
+ 322. iii. Charles Wesley[4] Campbell, d. Sept., 1896; m. twice.
323. iv. Hannah Elinor[4] Campbell, d. young.
324. v. Franklin[4] Campbell, d. young.
325. vi. John William[4] Campbell, m. and lived near Moulton, Iowa; he had six sons and three daughters; no further record.
+ 326. vii. Elbert Pearson[4] Swearingen, b. Feb. 29, 1844; d. Apr l 14, 1903; m. Sarah Inez Silkitt.
+ 327. viii. Henry Dodge[4] Swearingen, d. Feb. 19, 1900; m. Ada Hughes.
328. ix. ——— Swearingen; d. young.
329. x. ——— Swearingen; d. young.
330. xi. ——— Swearingen, killed in 1863 in a runaway accident, aged twelve years.

320. MARGARET[4] CAMPBELL m. J. H. Stanley about 1848 by whom she had two daughters, both of whom grew to womanhood but both died of consumption before marriage. After Mr. Stanley's death, Margaret m. James Robertson about 1855 and had by him six or seven children, of whom the names of only three have been obtained:

331. i. Frank[5] Robertson.
332. ii. Charles[5] Robertson.
333. iii. Fred[5] Robertson, who during the winter of 1899-1900 was shot by a rival for a girl's hand.

They lived at Liberty Centre, Warren County, Ill.

321. NANCY ANN[4] CAMPBELL m. twice, her husbands being brothers named Tutewiler. By the first she had three children, of whom a son and daughter grew up, the son married but died before 1900, the daughter m. Mr. Baker and lived near Stronghur, Ill.; probably there are no descendants of either. Nancy's first husband was killed accidently while hauling wood; he tripped and fell while carrying a heavy stick and the stick struck him so as to kill him. Then Nancy m. his brother and had six or seven children, two of whom at least grew up and married. One of these two was:

334. i. Maria[5] Tutewiller, who m. (1) Mr. Marsh and (2) Mr. Adriance. They dwelt near Plymouth, Ill. Maria by her first husband had two children: Mabel[6] Marsh and Hazel[6] Marsh.

322. CHARLES WESLEY[4] CAMPBELL m. Mary Dudley and after her death he married Leah Hines. Charles had one daughter:

335. i. Temperance Ann[5] Campbell, who m. Milton Gist and had two or three children. Temperance and Milton both d. in 1925; they lived near Kawker City, Kan.

326. ELBERT PEARSON[4] SWEARINGEN m. Sarah Inez Silkett who was b. Oct. 10, 1846, and d. Oct. 16, 1890. Elbert taught school some in his younger days and then became a farmer and owned a large ranch near Columbus, Nebr.; for several years before his death he lived in Lincoln, Nebr. His picture taken from a photograph taken in March, 1894, is presented in this book. Elbert was a great help in gathering data for this genealogy. Elbert and Inez had five children:

+ 336. i. Alpha Elberta[5] Swearingen, b. March 11, 1863; m. Roscoe Haggerty.

337. ii. Elbert Earl[5] Swearingen, b. Nov. 7, 1875; on Dec. 30, 1897, he m. Mabel Crumpton who was b. Oct. 9, 1878; they dwell in Lincoln, Nebr.

338. iii. Orvan Merl[5] Swearingen; d. young.

339. iv. Lawrence Pearl[5] Swearingen; d. young.

340. v. Floyd Chester[5] Swearingen, b. Oct. 20, 1880; on Oct. 20, 1902, he m. E. May Boynton. They live in Lincoln, Nebr.

336. ALPHA ELBERTA[5] SWEARINGEN, b. March 11, 1875; on Oct. 30, 1894, she m. Roscoe Haggerty who was b. Nov. 23, 1871. They were farmers near Lisco, Nebr. Roscoe was County Commissioner of Morrill County. They had five children:

341. i. Glen Roscoe[6] Haggerty, b. Sept. 24, 1895; on Oct. 25, 1916, he m. Eunice Fern Harmon. They are farmers and have an adopted son, Chester Roscoe Haggerty, b. July 4, 1917.

342. ii. Roy Gilbert[6] Haggerty, b. July 15, 1897; m. on May 9, 1923, Esther Cornelius Sayer and have Francis Paul[7] Haggerty, b. Feb. 16, 1926.

+ 343. iii. A. Inez[6] Haggerty, b. July 27, 1899; m. on Oct. 12, 1916, John Marcellus Brown.

344. iv. T. Cecyle[6] Haggerty, b. March 23, 1901; m. on May 3, 1922, Adolph Henry Schulz.

343. A. INEZ[6] HAGGERTY, b. July 27, 1899; on Oct. 12, 1916, she m. John Marcellus Brown. They have five children:

346. i. Vivian Maxine[7] Brown, b. Nov. 13, 1917.

347. ii. Lois Elaine[7] Brown, b. Aug. 24, 1919.

348. iii. Merle Loren[7] Brown, b. June 8, 1912.

349. iv. Hazel Waneta[7] Brown, b. July 13, 1925.

350. v. Bernice Verlin[7] Brown, b. April 18, 1926.

327. HENRY DODGE[4] SWEARINGEN m. Ada Hughes. Henry was a brick mason by trade. They lived in Iowa and had seven children; of these, four died young: Elbert, Henry, Dodge, Luella (scalded to death by a pot of hot tea), and Charles. Three of their children reached maturity:

351. i. Nellie[5] Swearingen, who m. Frank Rozelle, an evangelist and had one daughter.
352. ii. Ada[5] Swearingen.
353. iii. Arthur[5] Swearingen.

Third Branch. Benjamn Franklin Pearson

274. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN[3] PEARSON was b. April 20, 1815, and d. Dec. 12, 1883. On April 19, 1840, he m. Eliza Ann Mullin who d. March 27, 1859. They had nine children. Ten years later, Dec. 16, 1869, he m. Mary Jane Richardson, sine prole. He was a mason by trade and also a farmer and a Methodist minister. He was born in Maryland and crossed the country from Maryland to Iowa when it was little more than a wilderness and saw strenuous times. He was one of the early pioneers of Iowa and finally settled in Keosauqua, where he died and is buried. He was interested in education and did the mason work on the first unit of Mt. Pleasant College, Pt. Pleasant, Iowa, taking a scholarship as part payment for his work; and ever since his descendants have in some way been identified with that college as students, instructors or trustees. The ten children of Benjamin Franklin Pearson:

+ 361. i. Emma Iona[4] Pearson, b. Oct. 27, 1841; d. Jan. 25, 1890; m. George Minear.
362. ii. Benjamin Kelley[4] Pearson, b. July 24, 1843; d. Aug. 22, 1844.
363. iii. Mary Elizabeth[4] Pearson, b. Nov. 11, 1844; d. the same day.
364. iv. Martha Ann[4] Pearson, a twin of Mary; d. the same day.
+ 365. v. Phineas Amandus[4] Pearson, b. May 13, 1847; d. April 17, 1894; m. Addie Jackson.
366. vi. Lydia Alice[4] Pearson, b. March 19, 1849; d. April 9, 1850.
367. vii. Mary Clementine[4] Pearson, b. Sept. 24, 1851; d. Dec. 6, 1853.
+ 368. viii. Franklin Augustus[4] Pearson, b. Oct. 28, 1853; m. Ida Phillips.
+ 369. ix. Justus Clay[4] Pearson, b. Nov. 2, 1855; m. Maggie Ware.
370. x. Eliza Ann[4] Pearson, b. March 18, 1859; d. Aug. 25, 1859.

361. EMMA IONA[4] PEARSON m. George Minear who d. June, 1905. They were farmers near Kilbourne, Iowa. There were six children, three boys and three girls. They are keeping the family traditions for brains; the boys have been prominent men in southeastern Iowa. Six children:

371. i. Anna[5] Minear, b. Sept. 6, 1864; unmarried (1927).
+ 372. ii. George[5] Minear, b. April 27, 1868; d. Oct., 1924; m. Nellie Sevier.
+ 373. iii. Augustus C.[5] Minear was b. July 1, 1873, in the Des Moines River Valley in the midst of a dense forest in a farmer's cottage which he still loves to call home; he m. Cora Dyar.
+ 374. iv. Ida[5] Minear, b. June 8, 1875; m. Jay Baird.
375. v. Agnes[5] Minear, b. Sept. 11, 1876; d. unmarried, May 24, 1922.
+ 376. vi. A. Bruce[5] Minear, b. Sept. 14, 1877; m. Nell V. Downer.

372. REV. GEORGE[5] MINEAR m. Sept. 4, 1895, Nellie Sevier (or Xavier). George was born in a log house near Pittsburg, Van Buren County, Iowa. While he was still a baby, his parents removed to Kilbourne, Iowa, where he lived till he married. He was a Methodist minister all his life and all his churches were in Iowa except one short charge in Gloucester, Mass. He was a very useful man wherever he lived. Nellie, his wife, was b. April 1, 1871, in Cowley County, Kans. She was the great-great-granddaughter of John Sevier the noted Indian fighter, who was known as "Nullo-Chucky Jack," and who for years was the territorial Governor of Tennessee and the first Governor after it became a State. George and Nellie had seven children:

377. i. Gladys[6] Minear, b. July 1, 1896; d. July, 1923, in the mission field of Santiago, Chili.
378. ii. George J.[6] Minear, b. Oct. 12, 1897; the only child married at this time (1926).
379. iii. Wesley W.[6] Minear, b. March 27, 1900.
380. iv. Craig P.[6] Minear, b. Nov. 5, 1901.
381. v. Ruth[6] Minear, b. July 1, 1903.
382. vi. Paul S.[6] Minear, b. Feb. 17, 1906.
383. vii. Augustua S.[6] Minear, b. March 23, 1911; d. May 17, 1917.

Of the above-named children, George J. is superintendent of schools at Nauvoo, Ill.; Craig P. is superintendent of schools at Winfield, Iowa; Ruth is principal of schools at Salem, Iowa, but has applied for a Mission Board appointment in the foreign field; and Paul S. is studying for the Methodist ministry. Every member of the family has a college degree and they are perpetuating the family brains in a useful way.

373. AUGUSTUA C.[5] MINEAR on July 4, 1915, m., sine prole, Cora Dyar. He was a teacher for years and was at one time professor of mathematics in the University of California. He was sent to France by the Y. M. C. A. during the World War. He is a well informed and useful man; he is now a farmer near Kilbourne, Iowa, and is a director in the local bank.

374. IDA[5] MINEAR on May 9, 1900, m. Jay Baird. She was educated at Mt. Pleasant College and was then teacher until she m. Dr. Baird, who is a practising physician in Coffeeville, Kans. She is a live Sunday School teacher and has completed a four-year course in the School of Religious Education in order to be able to teach to the best advantage. Three children:

384. i. Byrle[6] Baird, b. Nov. 15, 1902.
385. ii. Bruce[6] Baird, b. Sept. 3, 1906.
386. iii. Katheryn[6] Baird, b. Nov. 7, 1913.

376. A. BRUCE[5] MINEAR on June 25, 1908, m. Nell V. He graduated from Mt. Pleasant College, Iowa, in 1901, with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; in 1924 the same college conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Humanities (L.H.D.). In the early days of the Panama Canal construction, he was selected by President Roosevelt and given a special commission by him to survey the recreative and moral conditions in the Canal Zone and to make recommendations for their betterment. His recommendations were approved by the President and Secretary of War, and he remained on duty in the Canal Zone three and one-half years, organizing and directing the welfare work of the Government. This was Y. M. C. A. work and as General Secretary of all the Y. M. C. A.'s in the Panama Canal Zone he was officially a division head of the canal organization. In 1909 he left the Canal Zone and spent several years in Europe in educational travel and as special commissioner of the Y. M. C. A. In 1915 he was selected by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to organize the welfare work in the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, where he established twenty-one Y. M. C. A.'s, thus marking a new era in the whole industrial program of that organization. Altogether he spent twenty years as Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and his duties took him into seven foreign countries. In December, 1925, he went to Miami, Florida, to organize an extension program of the Y. M. C. A., where he is at present (1927). There are four children:

387. i. Robert Bruce[6] Minear, b. Oct. 17, 1910.
388. ii. Marvin D.[6] Minear, b. May 11, 1913.
389. iii. Mary Alice[6] Minear, b. July 11, 1919.
390. iv. Nell Louisa[6] Minear, b. June 14, 1925.

365. PHINEAS AMANDUS[4] PEARSON was b. in Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa, May 13, 1847, and d. April 17, 1894; on Oct. 15, 1867, he m. Addie Jackson who was b. near Keosauqua, Sept. 25, 1847, and d. Sept. 30, 1905. Amandus enlisted

in the 36th Iowa Infantry, Company G, on Oct. 15, 1863, when only sixteen years of age; his father was second lieutenant of the same company and they were stationed at Little Rock, Ark. At the close of the Civil War he was honorably discharged and went east to visit his father's people. He attended Iowa State University and then spent one and a half years at Mount Pleasant College where he met his future wife. After marriage they lived on a farm at Pittsburg on the banks of the Des Moines River until he was killed by lightning. Of their seven children, four died young, among whom were Walter and Emma. Their three surviving children were:

+ 391. i. Florence Eliza[5] Pearson, b. June 2, 1871; m. John A. Craig.
+ 392. ii. Nellie Leota[5] Pearson, b. Dec. 22, 1872; m. William J. Dooley.
+ 393. iii. Ernest Leon[5] Pearson, b. Aug. 19, 1878; m. Esther Herman.

391. FLORENCE ELIZA[5] PEARSON, b. June 2, 1871; m. John A. Craig on March 15, 1893. John was b. Aug. 10, 1867. They were farmers but afterward retired and dwelt in Keosauqua. They had five children:

+ 394. i. Colin Pearson[6] Craig, b. Sept. 26, 1894; m. Mabel Corene Pendarvis.
+ 395. ii. Harold Bates[6] Craig, b. Nov. 10, 1896; m. Alda Bessie Hoops.
+ 396. iii. Dorothy Helen[6] Craig, b. May 2, 1900; she graduated from Mt. Pleasant College in 1924 and has taught home economics in high school and college.
397. iv. Hazel Pearl[6] Craig, b. Nov. 25, 1902; she graduated from college the same year as her sister; she has taught in high schools.
398. v. Kenneth Alexander[6] Craig, b. April 4, 1908; he spent one year in the University of Southern California.

394. COLIN PEARSON[6] CRAIG on Aug. 23, 1916, m. Mabel Corene Pendarvis who was b. Jan. 14, 1895. Colin attended the Iowa Agricultural College and is now a farmer near Keosauqua. There are four children:

399. i. John Estelle[7] Craig, b. May 1, 1917.
400. ii. Margaret Louise[7] Craig, b. July 13, 1918.
401. iii. Robert Alden[7] Craig, b. July 24, 1921.
402. iv. Wayne Franklin[7] Craig, b. May 11, 1923.

395. HAROLD BATES[6] CRAIG, b. Nov. 10, 1896; m. on Aug. 25, 1924, Alda Bessie Hoops. Harold attended the Iowa Agricultural College. He and his brother Colin live on their father's farm of 405 acres, near Keosauqua. Colin's children are attending the same country school that their grandparents and great-grandparents on both sides of the house attended.

392. NELLIE LEOTA[5] PEARSON, b. Dec. 22, 1872; m. on March 24, 1904, William J. Dooley who was b. May 3, 1896, and is a first cousin of Florence's husband, John A. Craig. He was a widower with two daughters, Hazel and Ruth, to whom Nellie has been a real mother. William has represented his county in the State Legislature. There were three children:

403. i. Mary Leona[6] Dooley, b. June 17, 1905; d. that month.
404. ii. Philip Leon[6] Dooley, b. Aug. 28, 1906.
405. iii. William Gordan[6] Dooley, b. Oct. 27, 1908.

393. ERNEST LEON[5] PEARSON, b. Aug. 19, 1878, on Nov. 16, 1910, m. Esther Herman who was b. Jan. 2, 1888. Ernest graduated from the Keosauqua High School as all Amandus's children did; he then studied telegraphy and has worked for the Rock Island Railroad Company since 1903. There are three children:

406. i. Hazel Adine[7] Pearson, b. Oct. 22, 1911.
407. ii. Helen Alice[7] Pearson, b. Nov. 20, 1912.
408. iii. Dale Herman[7] Pearson, b. May 2, 1917.

368. FRANKLIN AUGUSTUS[4] PEARSON, b. Oct. 28, 1853; m. on April 10, 1878, Ida Phillips who was b. Oct. 8, 1859. Franklin and Ida were first cousins. See No. 495 in Fifth Branch of Group Seven. They are still living at the old home of his father at Keosauqua, Iowa. Franklin was a painter and paperhanger. They have two sons:

+ 409. i. Earl Franklin[5] Pearson, b. Nov. 26, 1882; m. Macy Lizar.
410. ii. Ernest Wesley[5] Pearson, b. July 19, 1886; m. Lydia Ann Redding; they live in Oklahoma City.

409. EARL FRANKLIN[5] PEARSON m. on June 4, 1911, Macy Lizar who was b. near Amity, Mo., and d. Oct. 15, 1920, at Arapaho, Okla. They had three children:

411. i. Earl Franklin[6] Pearson, Jr., b. Oct. 13, 1914.
412. ii. Carroll Wayne[6] Pearson, b. Feb. 3, 1916.
413. iii. Lorna Margaret[6] Pearson, b. April 28, 1919; d. 1920.

369. JUSTUS CLAY[4] PEARSON was b. Nov. 2, 1855, at Keosauqua, Iowa, and on April 17, 1878, m. Ellen Ware at Bonaparte, Iowa. She was b. Dec. 23, 1857, and d. Jan. 7, 1926. Justus has been a farmer, teacher and mail carrier at Eldon, Iowa, where he still lives. He spent the winter of 1926-27 in a trip to Europe and the Holy Land, and since then has spent some of his time to giving talks about his trip. There are six children:

414. i. Edna[5] Pearson, b. Jan. 13, 1879; d. July 13, 1880.
+ 415. ii. Lila[5] Pearson, b. June 19, 1881; m. Floyd Perry.
+ 416. iii. Frank Ware[5] Pearson, b. Aug. 6, 1884; m. Isabel V. Thomas.
+ 417. iv. Harry Clay[5] Pearson, b. May 6, 1887; m. Fern Lee.

+ 418. v. Vera[5] Pearson, b. Oct. 14, 1889; m. Harry J. Chumbley.

+ 419. vi. Carl[5] Augustus Pearson, b. Aug. 11, 1891; m. Rose B. Conroy.

Then there was an adopted son, Dale Henkle, b. in Des Moines, Iowa, June 15, 1902; the mother d. when Dale was born and the father d. six months later. Dale was taken into the Pearson home June 14, 1903, and a deed of adoption was given by the District Court with the name of Dale Henkle Pearson.

415. LILA[5] PEARSON m. May 4, 1908, Floyd Perry; they live at Eldon, Iowa, and have two children:

420. i. Alice Margaret[6] Perry, b. Oct. 14, 1910.

421. ii. Audrey Pearl[6] Perry, b. Sept. 18, 1913.

416. FRANK WARE[5] PEARSON m. June 30, 1908, Isabel V. Thomas; they dwelt in Chicago and had two children:

422. i. Margaret Bernice[6] Pearson, b. April 2, 1909.

423. ii. Merle Frank[6] Pearson, b. April 12, 1911.

After the death of Isabel, Frank m. L. Blanche Workman.

417. HARRY CLAY[5] PEARSON on Jan. 1, 1912, m. Fern Lee; they dwell in Chicago and had Patricia Lee[6] Pearson, b. Oct. 1, 1922; d. June 21, 1927.

418. VERA[5] PEARSON m. on March 8, 1916, Harry J. Chumbley and lives in Eldon, Iowa.

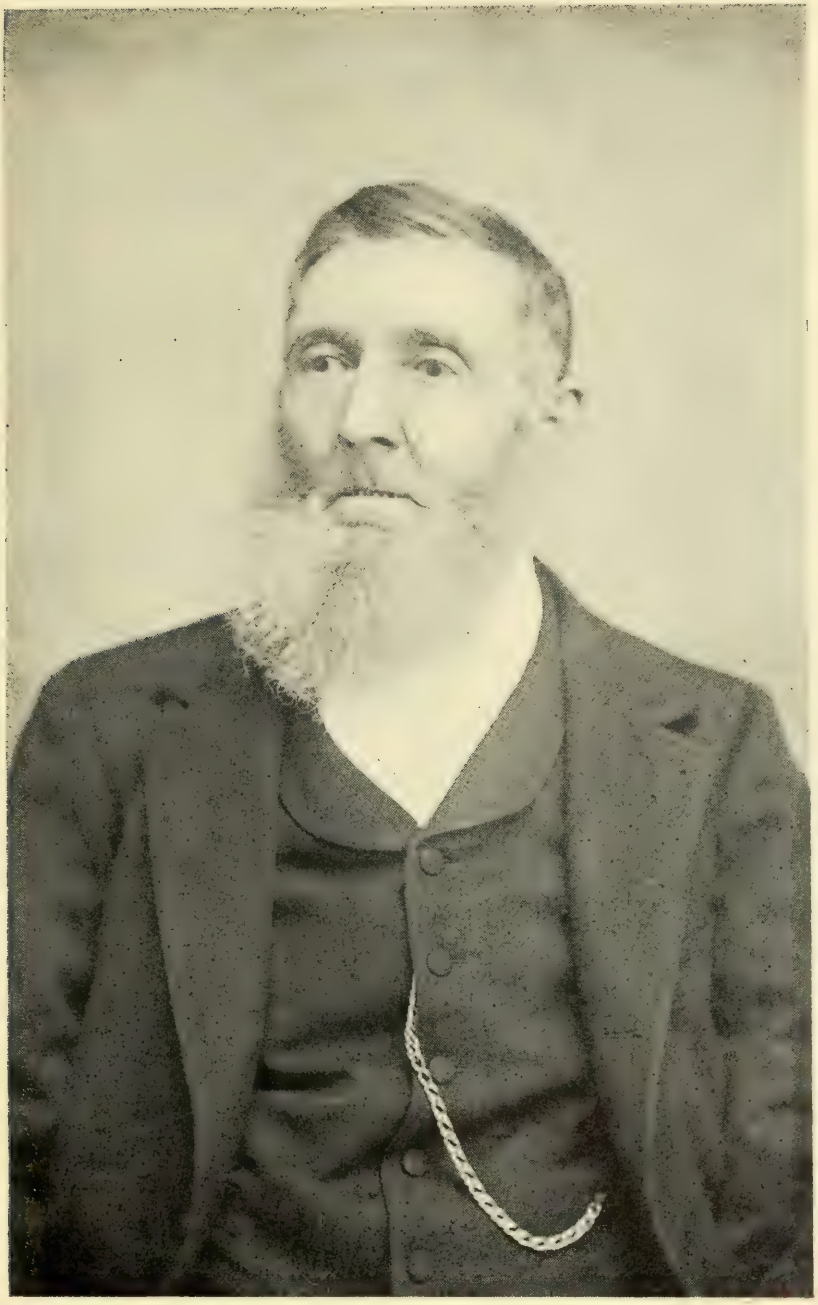
419. CARL AUGUSTUS[5] PEARSON on Dec. 27, 1917, m. Rose B. Conroy and lives in Ottumna, Iowa.

Fourth Branch. Augustus Smith Pearson

275. AUGUSTUS SMITH[3] PEARSON, b. Aug. 31, 1817; d. Feb. 19, 1900; m. Elizabeth Kirk, Sept. 3, 1840. She was b. July 20, 1820, and d. June 14, 1888. He was a mason by trade but farmed in connection with his trade. He was one of the early settlers in Iowa, locating near Troy in southeastern Iowa; in old age he retired to Pulaski where he died. His wife was a great worker and ideal companion for him. They kept open house to all their relatives. One nephew said: "Everybody was welcome to Uncle Gus and Aunt Lib, and to be there came as near Heaven as anything I knew in my young days." "Gus" and his wife were both sturdy pioneers, just the kind of people to develop a new country. Augustus and Elizabeth had ten children:

+ 431. i. Maria J.[4] Pearson, b. Dec. 26, 1841; m. Kirk England.

+ 432. ii. E. Kirk[4] Pearson, b. Oct. 30, 1843; d. July 11, 1892; m. Margaret Ballman.



Augustus S. Pearson
1817—1900
Son of Benjamin Pearson and Nancy S. Kelley
Of Crispin Pearson and Hannah Willson

+ 433. iii. Augustua S.[4] Pearson, Jr., b. May 17, 1846; d. Dec. 27, 1887; m. Esther A. Cartum.

+ 434. iv. Ann E.[4] Pearson, b. Oct. 1848; m. (1) Chris. Roby, (2) Henry Grages.

+ 435. v. Benjamin F.[4] Pearson, b. Oct. 21, 1850; m. Minda Campbell.

436. vi. Jacob Allen[4] Pearson, b. Nov. 1, 1852; d. Jan. 1, 1885, killed by a kick from a horse; he m. Nov. 1, 1883, Ada Johnston, and had one child, Henry, who d. young.

437. vii. William Dawson[4] Pearson, b. Jan. 8, 1855; d. unmarried, Jan. 25, 1885.

+ 438. viii. Clarissa Clementine[4] Pearson, b. March 31, 1856; d. June 23, 1895; m. Jesse Saylor.

+ 439. ix. John Alfred[4] Pearson, b. May 1, 1858; m. Ida Shelton.

+ 440. x. Jessie Samia[4] Pearson, b. Dec. 19, 1860; d. March 4, 1920; m. William Meek.

431. MARIA J.[4] PEARSON, b. 1841; m. Kirk England of Cecil County, Md., on March 3, 1868. They were farmers and began their married life like a true pioneer couple. All they possessed they carried to their new home on a one-horse wagon; they walked beside the load the eleven miles from her home to the new one. Whenever possible Maria said she worked in the fields with her husband and was happy; an ideal pioneer life, surely. In later life they lived in Tennessee and, after his death, Maria lived with her daughter in Michigan and died there. Maria helped greatly in her later years to gather material for this history of the family. Maria and Kirk had three children:

441. i. Oran[5] England m. Minerva Hawbaker; they are farmers in Iowa; no children.

442. ii. Jessie[5] England, a twin of Bessie, d. young.

+ 443. iii. Bessie[5] England, m. Ona Offerle.

443. BESSIE[5] ENGLAND m. Ona Offerle on Dec. 24, 1899; they lived in Tennessee awhile, then in Michigan, and finally moved back to Tennessee; they were farmers most of the time. Five children:

444. i. Kirk Edwin[6] Offerle, b. Oct. 28, 1900; m. Bessie Smith.

445. ii. Margaret[6] Offerle, b. April 8, 1902; m. Donald R. Williams.

446. iii. Ralph W.[6] Offerle, b. Aug. 6, 1905.

447. iv. Bessie L.[6] Offerle, b. July 27, 1908.

448. v. Frank A.[6] Offerle, b. Feb. 1, 1914.

432. E. KIRK[4] PEARSON, b. 1843; d. 1892; m. on Jan. 2, 1876, Margaret Bollman. He was a farmer in southeastern Iowa and had four children:

451. i. Minnie[5] Pearson; d. young.
452. ii. Ethel[5] Pearson; d. young.
453. iii. Elizabeth[5] Pearson; married.
454. iv. Addie[5] Pearson; married.

433. AUGUSTUS S.[4] PEARSON, JR., b. 1846; d. 1887; m. arried Esther A. Cartum on Feb. 18, 1880. He was born in Iowa but pioneered to Montana when a young man and settled near Granite, Hull County, and died there. He was a farmer and left two sons, both now married:

455. i. Ferdinand[5] Pearson.
456. ii. Augustus[5] Pearson.

434. ANN E.[4] PEARSON, b. 1848; m. Christopher Roby on Jan. 10, 1872. He died of cancer, and then in Nov., 1893, she m. Henry Grages who d. Feb. 28, 1898; no children. Ann lives in Pulaski, Iowa. Ann's two children by her first husband:

+ 457. i. Augustua Allen[5] Roby, b. Nov. 17, 1872; m. California Pettit.
+ 458. ii. Jessie[5] Roby, b. Sept. 23, 1881; m. Alva Hunt.

457. AUGUSTUS ALLEN[5] ROBY m. Dec. 25, 1897, California Pettit; they are farmers in Missouri. There were several children, among whom:

459. i. Velma[6] Roby, b. Nov. 1, 1898; m. June 8, 1916.
460. ii. William Allen[6] Roby, b. Jan. 28, 1900.

458. JESSIE[5] ROBY m. Alva Hunt, Nov. 5, 1899. They live in Pulaski, Iowa, and have two children:

461. i. Wayne J.[6] Hunt.
462. ii. Helen[6] Hunt.

435. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN[4] PEARSON, b. 1850; d. 1914; m. Minda Campbell on April 18, 1878. He was born in Iowa but while a young man removed to Montana and was one of the early settlers there. He said the Indians were still plentiful in Montana when he went there, that the nearest store was one hundred miles away and the nearest white neighbor was ten miles away. He helped develop the country and finally acquired several thousand acres of land, but his health failing, he sold out and removed to California where he died after suffering several years from feeble health. He left one son:

463. i. David[5] Pearson, who d. July 18, 1919.

David Pearson m. Gertrude Hunt and had one son:

464. i. Lyle[6] Pearson, who is m. and has a son. They live at Modesto, Calif.

438. CLARISSA CLEMENTINE[4] PEARSON, b. 1856; d. 1895; m. on Jan. 24, 1877, Jesse Saylor. They were farmers in Iowa. Two of their children d. young, William and Ada; three grew to manhood and are probably living somewhere in Iowa:

465. i. James[5] Saylor.
466. ii. Clarence[5] Saylor.
467. iii. Charles[5] Saylor.

439. JOHN ALFRED[4] PEARSON, b. 1858; m. on Aug. 1, 1889, Ida Mac Shelton. They dwelt on his father's place near Troy, Iowa, some time, but are now truck growers (1927) near Boone, Iowa. Seven children:

471. i. John Augustus[5] Pearson, b. June 15, 1890.
+ 472. ii. Hattie Elizabeth[5] Pearson, b. April 4, 1892; m. Homer J. Darnell.
473. iii. Fred Everett[5] Pearson, b. March 13, 1894; m. Dorothy Ayers on Nov. 28, 1922.
474. iv. Berth Ann[5] Pearson, b. Jan. 18, 1901; m. John Alfred Coy.
475. v. Paul P.[5] Pearson, b. Aug. 23, 1902; d. Aug. 28, 1902.
476. vi. Jacob Kirk[5] Pearson, b. Aug. 10, 1903.
477. vii. Bernard Shelton[5] Pearson, b. March 23, 1907.

472. HATTIE ELIZABETH[5] PEARSON, b. 1892; on March 22, 1911, m. Homer J. Darnell and has had five children:

478. i. Nadine Bonair[6] Darnell, b. Oct. 29, 1914.
479. ii. Maxine Mae[6] Darnell, b. May 30, 1920.
480. iii. Ruth Hattie[6] Darnell, b. Aug. 9, 1922; d. in babyhood.
481. iv. Bettie May[6] Darnell, a twin of Ruth; d. in babyhood.
482. v. Maretta Gary[6] Darnell, b. July 23, 1924.

474. BERTHA ANN[5] PEARSON, b. 1901; m. on April 29, 1923, John Alfred Coy and has one daughter:

483. i. Bettie Jane[6] Coy, b. June 2, 1924.

440. JESSIE SAMIA[4] PEARSON, b. 1860; d. 1920; m. on Sept. 30, 1888, William Meek who d. Oct. 12, 1923. They were farmers near Winchester, Iowa, and had four children:

+ 484. i. Wilmer[5] Meek.
485. ii. Ethel[5] Meek.
+ 486. iii. Orion[5] Meek.
487. iv. Mabel[5] Meek.

After their father's death, Wilmer and Orion divided the home farm between them and each farms his own share.

484. WILMER[5] MEEK m. a Miss Hunt. They have four children:

488. i. Glena Arlena[6] Meek, b. Nov. 19, 1917.
489. ii. Marilyn[6] Meek, b. May 10, 1921.

490. iii. Dale Edwin[6] Meek, b. Feb. 25, 1920.
491. iv. June[6] Meek, b. April 27, 1924.

486. ORION[5] MEEK has a wife, Ethel Mabel ———, and one child:

492. i. Harold Alfred[6] Meek, b. Sept. 15, 1916.

Fifth Branch. Clementine Jane Pearson

276. CLEMENTINE JANE[3] PEARSON was b. in Maryland, Aug. 11, 1818, and d. at Keosauqua, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1885. She m. John N. Phillips of Cecil County, Md. She followed her kinsmen to Iowa and was buried at Keosauqua, as were her brother, Benjamin, and her sister, Temperance Ann. Clementine's three children were:

493. i. Elizabeth[4], who m. John R. Tyson of Woodlawn, Cecil County, Md.; they were farmers. Elizabeth was a great worker and a very useful woman. They had a large family, all of whom probably live in Maryland.
494. ii. Mary Jane[4], who m. Mr. Berg and lives in Oklahoma; no children.
495. iii. Ida[4], who m. her first cousin, Franklin Augustus Pearson; see No. 368 in Third Branch of Group Seven.

Sixth Branch. Moses Kelly Pearson

277. MOSES KELLY[3] PEARSON, b. Mar. 20, 1820; d. Aug. 6, 1878; he m. twice. By his first wife, Eliza Krauss of Maryland, he had nine children; by his second wife, Margaret Rhodes of Keosauqua, Iowa, he had three children. He was a farmer in Cecil County, Maryland, but was preparing to remove to Iowa when he was taken sick and died. The twelve children of Moses K. Pearson:

501. i. Sarah[4] Pearson, m., but soon d., leaving no children.
+ 502. ii. Benjamin Leonard Clay[4] Pearson, m. Lyntha Alger.
+ 503. iii. George[4] Pearson, m. Mary Ann Ferguson.
504. iv. Jane[4] Pearson, d. when sixteen years old.
+ 505. v. Franklin Kelly[4] Pearson, m. Jane Coats.
506. vi. C. Slater[4] Pearson, a twin of Franklin; d. a bachelor Sept. 27, 1896, in Kansas.
+ 507. vii. William[4] Pearson, m. Lyntha Alger, his brother Clay's widow.
508. viii. Mary[4] Pearson, m. William McDonald.
+ 509. ix. Augustus Charles[4] Pearson, m. Minnie Warner.
510. x. Pearl O.[4] Pearson, first child by second wife, lives in Los Angeles, Calif.; unmarried.
511. xi. Atler R.[4] Pearson, m. Inez Evelyn Opple.
512. xii. Clementine[4] Pearson; d. a baby.

Maria J. Pearson
Wife of Kirk England
Daughter of Augustus S. Pearson and Elizabeth Kirk
Of Benjamin Pearson and Nancy S. Kelley
Of Crispin Pearson and Hannah Willson

502. BENJAMIN LEONARD CLAY[4] PEARSON m. Lyntha Alger and had two children:

+ 513. i. Oliver[5] Pearson, b. 1873; m. Jessie Warner.
+ 514. ii. George[5] Pearson, b. 1875; m. Bertha Marie Montgomery.

513. OLIVER[5] PEARSON, b. 1873; m. Jessie Warner. He is a stock and bond broker and lives in Kansas City. They have two children:

515. i. Irene[6] Pearson.
516. ii. Glenn[6] Pearson, a student in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania (1927).

514. GEORGE[5] PEARSON, b. 1875; m. on February 20, 1898, Bertha Marie Montgomery. He was born at Dowds Station, Iowa, but has lived in California many years. He is postmaster at Healdsburg, Calif., and has had five children:

517. i. Ralph[6] Pearson is married and lives in Los Angeles, Calif.
518. ii. Gertrude[6] Pearson; d. young.
519. iii. Albert[6] Pearson; d. young.
520. iv. Herbert[6] Pearson.
521. v. Kenneth[6] Pearson.

503. GEORGE[4] PEARSON, son of Moses Kelly Pearson, m. Mary Ann Ferguson. They lived in Maryland and had five children:

522. i. Cecyl[5] Pearson; d. young.
523. ii. Howard[5] Pearson; d. young.
524. iii. Ella May[5] Pearson, m. Clifton Dare Nesbitt of Wilmington, Del.
525. iv. Harry[5] Pearson, m. Lucille Thompson.
526. v. Lester[5] Pearson, m. Leah Janney.

505. FRANKLIN KELLY[4] PEARSON, b. 1853; d. 1901; m. Jane Coats. He was a farmer and lived in Cloud County, Kans. Thirteen children:

+ 531. i. Florence O.[5] Pearson, b. 1874; d. 1914; m. William Prine.
+ 532. ii. Leila M.[5] Pearson, b. 1876; m. B. French, Jr.
+ 533. iii. F. Lee[5] Pearson, b. 1878; m. Hannah Holgerson.
+ 534. iv. Charles W.[5] Pearson, b. 1889; m. Lizzie Holgerson.
+ 535. v. Mary Jane[5] Pearson, b. 1882; m. William Burandt.
+ 536. vi. William A.[5] Pearson, b. 1884; m. Grace Pilcher.
+ 537. vii. Lettie C.[5] Pearson, b. 1886; d. 1906; m. Leroy Spivey.
+ 538. viii. Ed. E.[5] Pearson, b. 1888; m. Hattie Hibbs.
+ 539. ix. John[5] Pearson, b. 1890; m. Mary Stein.
540. x. Clarence J.[5] Pearson, b. 1893; m. Edith Palmer and lives in Kansas City.
541. xi. An infant, b. 1895; d. unnamed.

+ 542. xii. Nessie[5] Pearson, b. 1896; m. Arthur Davis.
543. xiii. Jessie[5] Pearson, a twin of Nessie, d. 1907.

531. FLORENCE O.[5] PEARSON, b. 1874; m. William Prine. They have two children:
544. i. Gerald[6] Prine, b. 1906.
545. ii. Russell[6] Prine.

532. LEILA M.[5] PEARSON, b. 1876; m. B. F. French, Jr., of Jamestown, Kans. Two daughters:
546. i. Goldie M.[6] French, b. 1903, who m. Winnie G. Krohn and has a daughter, Margaret Jean[7], b. 1925.
547. ii. Ruth M.[6] French, b. 1906; d. 1908.

533. F. LEE[5] PEARSON, b. 1878; m. Hannah Holgerson; dwells at Jamestown, Kans., and has two children.
548. i. Bernice[6] Pearson, b. 1911.
549. ii. Eva[6] Pearson, b. 1913.

534. CHARLES W.[5] PEARSON, b. 1880; m. Lizzie Holgerson. They live at Sioux City, Iowa, and have five children:
550. i. Opal[6] Pearson, b. 1900.
551. ii. Bennie[6] Pearson, b. 1901.
552. iii. Archie[6] Pearson, b. 1903.
553. iv. Paul[6] Pearson, b. 1906.
554. v. Elise[6] Pearson, b. 1910.

535. MARY JANE[5] PEARSON, b. 1882; m. William Burandt and lives at Belleville, Kans. They have four children:
555. i. Fay[6] Burandt, b. 1903; m. Ray Chase and has Fay Isabelle[7] Chase, b. 1922.
556. ii. Donald[6] Burandt, b. 1906.
557. iii. Ernest[6] Burandt, b. 1909.
558. iv. Norman[6] Burandt, b. 1912.

536. WILLIAM A.[5] PEARSON, b. 1884; m. Grace Pilcher. They live at Concordia, Kans., and have two children:
559. i. Elva[6] Pearson, b. 1908.
560. ii. Franklin Kelly[6] Pearson, b. 1922.

537. LETTIE G.[5] PEARSON, b. 1886; d. 1908; m. Leroy Spivey and had one daughter:
561. i. Mayolie[6] Spivey, b. 1907, who m. Eric Williams.

538. ED. E.[5] PEARSON, b. 1888; m. Hattie Hibbs. They probably live in Kansas. One child:
562. i. Rex[6] Pearson, b. 1921.

539. JOHN[5] PEARSON, b. 1890; m. Mary Stein and has four children:
563. i. Vivian[6] Pearson, b. 1910.
564. ii. Dorothy[6] Pearson, b. 1913.
565. iii. John[6] Pearson, b. 1915.
566. iv. Frankie Jane[6] Pearson, b. 1916.

542. NESSIE[5] PEARSON, b. 1896; m. (1) Arthur Davis and (2) James Clawson. She has one child by her first husband:

567. i. Arthur G.[6] Davis, b. 1921.

507. WILLIAM[4] PEARSON, son of Moses Kelly Pearson, m. Lyntha Alger, his borther Clay's widow. William has always been more or less of a roamer and is still living (1927) in Los Angeles. He is a mason by trade but can do almost anything. William and Lyntha had several children, but they are all dead except one:

+ 568. i. Mabel[5] Pearson, b. April 14, 1890, who m. ——— Rochester.

568. MABEL[5] PEARSON, b. April 14, 1890; m. ——— Rochester. Her husband was sun-struck and became insane. She had to take care of the family. She is in the employ of the School Board of Healdsburg, Calif. There are three children:

571. i. Florence Louisa[6] Rochester, b. Oct. 21, 1909, who on Nov. 16, 1925, m. Myron Hugh Hopkins.

572. ii. Herbert Eugene[6] Rochester, b. March 15, 1912.

573. iii. Juanita Irene[6] Rochester, b. Dec. 10, 1913.

509. AUGUSTUS CHARLES[4] PEARSON, b. May 14, 1864, in Cecil County, Md.; d. March 5, 1922; m. Minnie Warner who was b. in 1867. They lived in Kansas and had five children:

+ 574. i. Milton Leroy[5] Pearson, b. Dec. 23, 1884; m. Helen Simms.

+ 575. ii. Mary Temperance[5] Pearson, b. Jan. 11, 1886; m. John W. Simmelink.

+ 576. iii. Oliver Augustus[5] Pearson, b. Aug. 13, 1899; m. Delila ———.

+ 577. iv. Edith Delair[5] Pearson, b. Nov. 24, 1902; m. Samuel S. Wood.

578. v. Waldon Wallace[5] Pearson, b. April 18, 1906; unmarried (1927).

574. MILTON LEROY[5] PEARSON, b. 1884; m. Helen Simms of Austin, Texas. They have two children:

579. i. Milton Leroy[6] Pearson, Jr., b. April 9, 1922.

580. ii. Forest Simms[6] Pearson, b. Nov. 24, 1915.

The family lives in Texas.

575. MARY TEMPERANCE[5] PEARSON, b. 1886; m. John W. Simmelink of Downs, Kans. They live on a large ranch near Osborne, Kans., and have three children:

581. i. Lawrence J.[6] Simmelink, b. Oct. 8, 1908.

582. ii. Ernest C.[6] Simmelink, b. March 5, 1921.

583. iii. Lila Alene[6] Pearson, b. March 14, 1926.

576. OLIVER AUGUSTUS[5] PEARSON, b. 1899; m. Delila ——— of Dallas, Texas. They live in Texas and have three children:

584. i. Edith Louisa[6] Pearson, b. Nov. 22, 1921.
585. ii. Oliver Augustus[6] Pearson, Jr., b. 1923.
586. iii. Duane[6] Pearson, b. 1925.

577. EDITH DELAIR[5] PEARSON, b. 1902; m. Samuel S. Wood of Phillipsburg, Kans. They have three children:

587. i. Noel Eugene[6] Wood, b. April 15, 1921.
588. ii. John Sheldon[6] Wood, b. Dec. 6, 1923.
589. iii. Lida May[6] Wood, b. July 28, 1925.

Seventh Branch. Sarah Townsend Pearson

278. SARAH TOWNSEND[3] PEARSON was b. Jan. 29, 1822, and d. Sept. 10, 1854. She m. Levi Tyson of Maryland. They had one son:

590. i. Levi[4] Tyson, Jr., who d. in 1899, in Iowa.

After Sarah's death, the husband and son removed to a large farm near Dowd's Station, Iowa. Later they sold out and removed to northwestern Iowa, where Levi Tyson, Sr., died.

590. LEVI[4] TYSON, JR., m. Elizabeth ———, of Keosauqua, Iowa. They had several children. After her husband's death in 1899, Elizabeth and her children returned to Keosauqua where she married again. The names of the children of Levi, Jr., and Elizabeth have not been ascertained. They have become widely scattered.

Eighth Branch. Nancy Sophia Pearson

279. NANCY SOPHIA[3] PEARSON, b. May 24, 1824; d. Nov. 11, 1862; m. on Oct. 4, 1842, Ellis Coulson Phillips who was b. Dec. 16, 1819, and d. Sept. 20, 1862. They dwelt in Cecil County, Md., and were farmers. They had five children:

+ 601. i. Nancy Sophia[4] Phillips, b. Aug. 30, 1844; d. Oct. 8, 1894; m. Carroll Pennington.
+ 602. ii. Benjamin Ellis[4] Phillips, b. June 24, 1847; d. Sept. 20, 1923; m. Elizabeth ———.
603. iii. John Franklin[4] Phillips, b. May 10, 1852; d. Sept. 4, 1852.
604. iv. Martha Ann[4] Phillips, b. July 18, 1856; d. Nov. 12, 1930; unmarried. She was always a busy useful woman. She was a teacher in Maryland during all her active life and a great help to all her family. She retired on a teacher's pension and died at Newark, Del.
605. v. Mary Emma[4] Phillips, b. Sept. 5, 1859; d. at Newark, Del., was for many years a teacher in the Johns Hopkins Orphan Asylum in Baltimore. In later life she married sine prole Jesse Rogge.

601. NANCY SOPHIA[4] PHILLIPS, b. 1844; d. Oct. 8, 1894; m. on April 22, 1869, Carroll Pennington, a farmer near Sharon, Md. Carroll was b. Aug. 9, 1843, and is still living on his farm (1927) but has retired. Their eight children were:

606. i. Averda[5] Pennington, b. Feb. 2, 1870; d. Sept. 23, 1896.

+ 607. ii. Ellis[5] Pennington, b. Sept. 20, 1871; m. Elizabeth F. Street.

608. iii. Kate[5] Pennington, b. June 22, 1873. She is housekeeper for her father at the old home near Sharon, Md.

609. iv. Levi Sargent[5] Pennington, b. Oct. 25, 1875. He was an agent for the Grand Union Tea Company and d. unmarried June 16, 1919.

610. v. Elmer Carroll[5] Pennington, b. March 24, 1878. He is a farmer in Maryland and on March 7, 1906, m. Nettie Lavinia Campbell.

+ 611. vi. Warren[5] Pennington, b. March 30, 1880; m. Mary Jane Devoe.

612. vii. Nannie[5] Pennington, b. July 6, 1882; m. on Nov. 17, 1923, Walter Taylor Paine. Both are in the Government Service at Washington, D. C.

+ 613. viii. Charles Archie[5] Pennington, b. Sept. 27, 1886; m. Cora May Iley.

607. ELLIS[5] PENNINGTON, b. 1871; m. on June 17, 1903, Elizabeth F. Street. She is Superintendent of the Industrial Home, Melvale, Md., and he is a special officer to the Home; sine prole.

611. WARREN[5] PENNINGTON, b. 1880; m. on March 7, 1920, Mary Jane Devoe. They are farmers in Maryland and have one child:

614. i. Charlotte Rebecca[6] Pennington, b. Aug. 11, 1922.

613. CHARLES ARCHIE[5] PENNINGTON, b. 1886. He is a farmer and rural mail carrier, and on Jan. 7, 1909, m. Cora May Iley and has one child:

+ 615. i. Margaret Bateman[6] Pennington, b. March 22, 1916.

602. BENJAMIN ELLIS[4] PHILLIPS, b. June 24, 1847; d. Sept. 20, 1922; m. Elizabeth ——— and had at least three children, only one of whom lived to grow up:

616. i. Mary[5] Phillips, who now (1927) has a position in the Methodist Home for the Aged at Tyrone, Pa.

Ninth Branch. William Phineas Pearson

280. WILLIAM PHINEAS[3] PEARSON was b. in Maryland, Sept. 5, 1826, but migrated to Kansas. In 1900 he was living in Kawker City, Kans., but died soon after that date. In 1848 he m.

Sylva Alger who d. in 1872; then he m. a widow, Mrs. Martha Gist. William had two children by his first wife, Sylva:

617. i. Charles[4] Pearson who m. and lived in Montana.

618. ii. Sarah[4] Pearson who m. Joseph Lizar, d. 1919, and had five children. In 1900 they were living ten miles from Kawker City, Kans., but in 1926 they were living in Oklahoma. In 1922, Sarah m. Edgar Johnson and she now lives at Cushing, Okla.

GROUP EIGHT

The Descendants of
CHARLES PEARSON
Born 1787, Died 1844

10. CHARLES[2] PEARSON, son of Crispin[1] and Hannah, was b. March 23, 1787, at the Solebury Homestead, and d. Feb. 16, 1844. He m. Mary Kelley, called Polly. Both d. at Williamsport, Ind. He d. Feb. 16, 1844, and she d. Feb. 6, 1851. Both are said to have died of consumption.

Polly Kelley was a sister of Nancy Sophia Kelley, the wife of Charles's brother, Benjamin. These sisters were black-eyed, black-haired and very jolly girls and claimed some Spanish blood. Their Spanish ancestor was said to have been a castaway from a ship of the Spanish Armada wrecked in a storm off the Irish Coast. He married an Irish girl and remained in Ireland.

Charles[2] and Polly removed from Bucks County, Pa., to Cecil County, Md., and lived there some years; they are also said to have lived awhile in Wilmington, Del. Their children were probably born in Maryland.

Charles[2] Pearson and his wife, Polly Kelley, had six children:

+ 621. i. Eliza Jane[3] Pearson, m. Joseph McMurtrie.

+ 622. ii. Robert[3] Pearson, m. Rebecca ———.

+ 623. iii. Caroline[3] Pearson, m. Jacob Haines.

624. iv. Hannah[3] Pearson, m. Dr. John G. Osborne; they have no descendants living. Later John became a Methodist minister.

+ 625. v. Sarah[3] Pearson, m. Maurice Watkins.

626. vi. Charles[3] Pearson, Jr., b. 1831. He was a good boy and a good worker. He farmed for his mother for several years near Williamsport, Ind. In 1849, at the age of eighteen, during the gold rush, he went to California and stayed there at least two years. He then talked of returning to Indiana, but he never came back.

Charles[2] and Polly were living in the east, but when their eldest son, Robert[3], grew up, Robert's fancy was attracted to the west and he roamed as far as Williamsport, Ind., on foot with his gun for company and liked the country so well that he returned to the east, m. Rebecca ——— and took her to Williamsport to live.

Charles and the rest of the family soon followed Robert to the same locality and settled on a farm on the outskirts of the town, and there Charles and Polly spent the remainder of their lives.

621. ELIZA JANE[3] PEARSON m. Joseph McMurtrie, a merchant in Attica, Ind. Joseph d. before 1854. Eliza, his widow, visited the Solebury Homestead in 1855. Eliza and Joseph had seven children, three of whom, Joseph, Josephine, and Robert, died in infancy. Their surviving children were:

627. i. Marilla[4] McMurtrie, who m. Mr. Rea, a soldier who did not return from the war. They had one child, Minnie[5] Rea, who m. Raymond ———, a retired farmer of Attica, Ind., and had two sons, Robert[6] and Kirk[6].

628. ii. Mary[4] McMurtrie, who m. Major Kirk. They have an adopted daughter, Maud, living in Santa Monica, Calif.

629. iii. William[4] McMurtrie, who m. and has several sons living, one of whom is prominent in state politics in Indiana.

630. iv. Pearson[4] McMurtrie, who went to California soon after the Civil War. He is said to have ridden an Arabian horse all the way there.

622. ROBERT[3] PEARSON m. Rebecca ———, probably in Maryland, and they traveled in a "Dearborn" to their new home on the Wabash. Her wardrobe was carried in a little hair trunk still in the family attric.

Robert was an architect, a carpenter and a builder, a fine man and greatly respected. As a business man he had only one weakness, he was always ready to endorse for a friend even when he knew it meant his own loss. Robert and Rebecca Pearson had five children:

631. i. Eliza[4] Pearson m. a Claypool. She lived to be 91 years old.

632. ii. George[4] Pearson d. in 1897 at Carterville, Mo.; he was a carpenter.

633. iii. Caroline[4] Pearson m. George Harris.

634. iv. John Gardiner[4] Pearson d. in 1888 at the age of 43 years; he was a lawyer; he was a victim of infantile paralysis.

635. v. Julia Marr[4] Pearson d. at the age of nine.

631. ELIZA[4] PEARSON m. ——— Claypool. Like her father, Eliza loved the wilderness and she always said she had a

happy childhood. She had nine children; three died in babyhood and one at the age of thirty years. Five of Eliza (Pearson) Claypool's children are still living:

636. i. Robert[5] Claypool, a physician, living at Mellot, Ind.
637. ii. Elizabeth[5] Claypool m. a Schlosser. They had one child who d. at the age of fifteen. They dwell in Williamsport, Ind.
+ 638. iii. Jessie[5] Claypool m. Grant Taylor.
639. iv. Frederick[5] Claypool; unmarried.
640. v. Mabel[5] Claypool, who lives at the old homestead with her brother, Frederick.

636. DR. ROBERT[5] CLAYPOOL m. and had two sons:

641. i. Robert Rex[6], who m. and has two sons, Robert William[7] and Don Lawrence[7].
642. ii. Don P.[6], who was a captain in the World War and d. in 1926. He left a son, Don Pearson[7] Claypool, who lives at Moorhead, Ky.

638. JESSIE[5] CLAYPOOL m. Grant Taylor. They live at Fowler, Kans., and have three children: Herbert Rollins[6], Guendoline[6], and Helen[6]; of these Herbert is married and has two children: Herbert Jean[7] and Betty Maxine[7].

623. CAROLINE[3] PEARSON m. Jacob Haines. They had five children:

+ 643. i. Eliza[4] Haines m. John Hunt.
+ 644. ii. Mary[4] Haines m. George Keister.
+ 645. iii. Olive[4] Haines m. John Cavalt.
646. iv. William[4] Haines was an uncommonly good boy and man; he was a farmer. He left a widow and two sons who dwell in Attica, Ind.
647. v. Eddie[4]; d. young.

643. ELIZA[5] HAINES m. John Hunt. Of their five children three died unmarried: Adelaide, Jacob, and Bert. Their surviving children are:

648. i. Maud[6] Hunt m. Henry Whitinghill. They live at Booneville and have two children.
649. ii. Minnie[6] Hunt m. Mr. Wallace. They live in Los Angeles, Calif.

644. MARY[5] HAINES m. George Keister. A son, Charles, is deceased. Their three daughters, are:

650. i. Lena[6] Keister, now Mrs. Ora Woody.
651. ii. Lowa[6] Keister, now Mrs. John Forrest.
652. iii. Bertha[6] Keister, now Mrs. Larch.

645. OLIVE[5] HAINES m. John Cavalt, a farmer. They have one son and two daughters:

653. i. Ralph[6] Cavalt.

654. ii. Ethel[6] Cavalt m. Arby Haupt, a farmer of Williamsport, Ind.
655. iii. Pearl[6] Cavalt, a school teacher, who m. Eugene Van Reed. Both Ethel and Pearl have children.

625. SARAH[3] PEARSON in April, 1839, m. Maurice Watkins of Delaware. They had five children:

656. i. ———, a daughter, who m. Van Ness Smith.
657. ii. Milton[4]; deceased.
658. iii. Sadie[4], who m. and left several children.
659. iv. Alice[4], who m. Emmett Robins, a farmer, of Fowler, Ind.
660. v. Lawrence[4]; deceased.

All the family are said to be exceptionally nice, good people.

GROUP NINE

The Descendants of
WILLIAM PEARSON
Born 1794, Died 1874

12. WILLIAM[2] PEARSON, son of Crispin[1] and Hannah, was b. March 10, 1794, and d. about the first of June, 1874. He was a mason by trade, but lived on a farm most of his life. His whole life was spent in Solebury, Pa. He m. Rebecca Martindale March 5, 1822. They had only one child:

+ 701. i. Frederick[3] Pearson, b. 1823, and d. Dec. 19, 1903. He was a school teacher in his younger days but farmed all his later life in Solebury.

701. FREDERICK[3] PEARSON m. Rachel Dubree, May 12, 1844, and had three children:

702. i. Rufus[4] Pearson d. a baby.
703. ii. Winfield Scott[4] Pearson, m. Anna M. Velder.
704. iii. Lavinia[4] Pearson, m. Henry C. Large.

703. WINFIELD S.[4] PEARSON m. Anna Mary Velder, July 27, 1876, who was b. Dec. 7, 1856, and d. Nov. 28, 1883. They were farmers and lived with his father in Solebury. They had two children:

705. i. Emma May[5] Pearson, b. May 12, 1878, and d. Sept. 30, 1881.
706. ii. Rachel Alma[5] Pearson, who m. and is still living (1927).

704. LAVINIA[4] PEARSON m. Henry Clay Large, Feb. 12, 1880. They were farmers, but are now retired and live in Doyles-

town, Bucks County, Pa. They had five children, now all farmers in Bucks County, Pa.:

707. i. Mary[5] Large, m. Harry McNair.
708. ii. Josephine[5] Large, m. ———.
709. iii. William[5] Large, m. Laura Eastburn, May 7, 1910.
710. iv. Rachel[5] Large, m. Benjamin Eastburn.
711. v. Anna[5] Large, m. ——— Johnson.

GROUP TEN

The Descendants of
HANNAH PEARSON
Born 1797, Died 18—
Wife of Joel Vasey

13. HANNAH[2] PEARSON, daughter of Crispin[1] and Hannah, was b. April 20, 1797. She m. Joel Vasey, who was a hotelkeeper and farmer. She d. on a farm in Solebury, Bucks County, Pa., near Peter's Corner, later the Carey Betts farm. Hannah and Joel had four children:

712. i. Smith[3] Vasey; no data.
+ 713. ii. Mordecai[3] Vasey, m. Ellen Longshore.
714. iii. Harry[3] Vasey, m. Kate Bodine; no children.
+ 715. iv. Mary[3] Vasey, m. John Kirk.

713. MORDECAI[3] VASEY m. Ellen Longshore. He was a farmer in Plumstead Township. They had three children:

+ 716. i. Harvey[4] Vasey, b. 1848; d. April 20, 1900; m. Sarah Lear.
717. ii. Thomas[4] Vasey, m. but left no children.
718. iii. Ella[4] Vasey, m. Harry Maulsbury; no children.

716. HARVEY[4] VASEY m. Sarah Lear. He was a farmer in Solebury most of his life. They had six children:

719. i. Harry[5] Vasey, m. ——— Swartz and had several children, among them Ruth and Marion, who are teachers.
720. ii. Laura[5] Vasey, m. Harry Swartz and had several children.
721. iii. Albert[5] Vasey, m. Maggie Haggerty and had Laura[6] and Harvey[6].
722. iv. Horace[5] Vasey, m. and has one daughter.
723. v. Clarence[5] Vasey, m.
724. vi. Arthur[5] Vasey, m. ——— Wood and has one child.

715. MARY[4] VASEY was b. April 21, 1819, and d. April 26, 1855. She m. John Kirk in 1842. He was b. March 15, 1815, and

d. June 1, 1892. They were farmers near Forest Grove, Bucks County, Pa. Five children:

725. i. William Henry[5] Kirk, b. Feb. 13, 1844; d. Aug. 12, 1845.

+ 726. ii. Emma R.[5] Kirk, b. March 12, 1846; m. James Anderson.

+ 727. iii. Pearson V.[5] Kirk, b. June 5, 1849; twice m.

728. iv. Laura V.[5] Kirk, b. Feb., 1852; d. Jan. 19, 1857.

+ 729. v. Edwin J.[5] Kirk, b. Sept. 5, 1854; m. Mary Trego.

726. EMMA R.[5] KIRK on Dec. 23, 1868, m. James Anderson. They were farmers in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pa., but retired to Doylestown in later life where Emma is still living (1927). Two daughters:

730. i. Laura V.[6] Anderson, b. Jan. 6, 1873; she is living with her mother.

731. ii. Nettie Marie[6] Anderson, b. Sept. 25, 1888; m. and soon died leaving one child.

727. PEARSON V.[5] KIRK, b. 1849; was a teacher for several years and later a dealer in coal and feed at Buckingham. He was twice m. On June 30, 1896, he m. Eva Burson, who d. July 19, 1897, leaving a son, Kenneth[6], b. the same day. On Feb. 9, 1903, Pearson m. Cynthia Doan by whom he had no children.

729. EDWIN J.[5] KIRK on Feb. 26, 1881, m. Mary Trego. He was for years a storekeeper at Holicong in Bucks County. They had two sons:

732. i. Newton[6] Kirk, b. June 25, 1882, who on Oct. 14, 1908, m. Mary Mohrman.

733. ii. Robert[6] Kirk, b. Feb. 2, 1897.

THE EARLIEST PEARSONS

The original Pearsons were undoubtedly Danes; family tradition says Danes from the southern shores of Scandinavia. They first appear in that part of England settled by the Danes, but just when they came there is not known, probably before William the Conqueror, as they appear to have been well scattered over the country by the time the first name is found in English documents about 1200 A. D.

There is a tradition running down through the family to the present day that we come of a wild sea-roving people; and the early Pearsons probably first roamed as far as England with the Vikings or Sea-Kings. Some of them may have been Sea-Kings as there is said to have been great sea-leaders as well as religious leaders among them. When once settled in England, they blended with the Saxons and Normans to make the modern Englishmen; and, of course, when they came to this country they were English.

There have been from remote times a few very strong individuals in every generation of the family; and there is a tradition that one of our ancestors married a woman of giant strength; and it still shows in the present generation and is probably an inheritance from that Viking ancestor. That Viking blood may also account for the fearlessness of so many of our tribe.

From remote times the Pearsons have been pioneers, first to England and from there to this country and to the remotest parts of this country and to the farthest corners of the earth. They were ideal pioneers because of their fearlessness, intelligence, self-reliance, and their willingness to face hardships of every kind.

But while many were preachers and educators, the majority were attached to the land, and almost always the farmers have practiced some trade in connection with farming, being good masons, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, shoemakers, or whatever trade they took up. There were lawyers, doctors, judges, sea-captains and even an admiral or two among them. Several were knighted, always gaining their spurs through sheer worth and ability. In this country there have also been many preachers and educators, although most have been farmers combining some trade with farming as in England.

They have always been an honest law-abiding people, although there is a wild adventurous streak in the family inherited from our Viking ancestors. It has been said that no Pearson has ever been imprisoned except for his religion. In England many were in prison for that.

The tradition in some branches of the family is that when the Pearsons left Scandinavia they went both to England and to France,

particularly to Normandy; and I find among the Pearson immigrants to this country there were three brothers from Alsace, France.

There is a tradition that a Pearson, in a religious capacity, went with Richard the Lion-hearted on his famous crusade; but I have not been able to verify it.

As to the origin of the surname Pearson there are many traditions afloat. One says it is a corruption of Pierre's son, meaning a son of Pierre; and Pierre itself is the French form of the Latin Petrus, the English form of which is Peter. Another says there was a fight between one of our tribe and another fellow and our ancestor pierced the eye of the other fellow, and after that he was called Pierce-eye, which later became Pearson, which theory is the least probable of all. Another and more probable explanation is that the word Pearson is derived ultimately from the Latin word persona. The French tried to use this word persona, but they pronounce it and spelled it "personne." Then the English got hold of this word "personne" and made two different words of it; first, "person" in the usual sense; and, second, "parson" in the sense of a clergyman, emphasizing the influential position of the minister in the community.

To go further back, it may be observed that the Latin persona did not mean a person; far from it, it meant a mask for actors on the stage, and was derived from per (meaning through) and sonus (meaning sound or voice); for in the early theatre the players all wore masks and spoke through a hole in the mask.

In early times the Pearsons held responsible positions in the Church; and in speaking of them the people would say they were "Persons," meaning individuals of power or of some account in the world; and in course of time the word gradually hardened into a surname.

The change from the *e* sound in person to the *a* sound in parson is well illustrated by a like change from clerk, a secretary, to the surname Clark.

It is not necessary to assume that all branches of the family derived their name in the same way; some may have derived it from "Pierre-son" and others from "Person."

PEARSONS AS CHURCHMEN

The greater part of what is given under this heading has been taken from the manuscript of Dr. Lyon.

Dom Richardus Pearson resigned the rectorship of Bolton in Bollard in 1448. Thomas was clerk of York in 1446. Thomas was rector of Hokcliffe, County Bedford, in 1461. Thomas, subdeacon of York, 1484. Richard, rector of Garforth, 1443. John, rector of Dighton, 1473. William, D. D., chancellor of York, 1479. John, vicar of St. Wilfred, York, 1485. Thomas, chaplain of York, 1490. Sir Robert, rector of Dighton, 1503. Richard, rector of Dighton, 1516, Robert, curate of Rowstone, 1543. Thomas, churchwarden of York, 1543. William, churchwarden of Berwick, 1543. Sir John and Sir Robert, curates of York, 1546. Robert, priest of Skelton Castle, 1548. Cuthbert, clerk of Gibbside, 1572. Anthony, gardianus of Barnard Castle, 1578. Christopher, curate of Hawicke, 1578. Christopher, gardianus of Pittington, 1778. Cuthbert, clerk of Whickham, 1576. Thomas, clerk of Newcastle, 1576. William gardianus of St. Nicholas, Durham, 1578. John, Bishop of Chester, born 1612. Thomas, vicar of Long Houghton, 1637. Ralph, vicar of Durham, 1638. William, chancellor of York, 1715. Henry, vicar of Norton, 1721. Hugh, dean of Salisbury.

Here is a list of whom a little more is known:

Thomas Pearson was a subdeacon of York from 1486 to 1490, and rector of Bolton Percy. In 1490 he founded for his soul's sake the chantry of St. Friediswide, close to the tomb of St. William, near which he was afterward buried. He died October 26, 1491. He was probably an Oxford man and a son of John of Colthorpe who died in 1461. He had two brothers: Nicholas, who was chamberlain of York, 1474, and Robert, who was rector of Cowthorpe and rector of Kirkdighton, and died 1498.

There was a Thomas, related to the above Thomas, who became vicar of Kirkby Mooreside.

Richard, rector of Garforth, 1443, died March 4, 1473 or 4; he was a native of Westmoreland and a member of Corpus Christie guild, York.

John, Bishop of Chester (see above), archdeacon of Surrey and rector of Wigan, was born Feb. 28, 1612, at Great Snoring, Norfolk, where his father was rector. His father, Robert, was a native of Whinfell near Kendal, Westmoreland, and died 1693. John was the eldest of nine children.

William Pearson, L. L. D., chancellor and subdeacon of York, was of great learning and piety. He died Feb, 6, 1715 or 16, and

was buried in Yorkminister. He was counted the most learned and pious of all the Pearsons.

In the early days the Pearsons were Catholics as was all England; and when Henry VIII established the new religion they were hard to move from their old faith, but gradually those of Cheshire and Lancaster went over to the new Church of England while those of York still clung to Rome. For many years York and Durham were full of Popish recusants, many Pearsons among them. Then when George Fox began to preach many went over to him, and then again the Pearsons suffered for their religion. It has been said that no Pearson was ever imprisoned except for his religion.

There have been many preachers of many denominations in the family on down to the present day. From remotest times they have been, as a rule, a well educated people and have always held responsible positions in the Church, especially the Church of England; John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, was the most noted churchman, although a William is said to have been the most learned and pious of all the Pearsons. It has been said that few other families have given as many able men to the church, and there are still many preachers among them.

PEARSON TRAITS AND PECULIARITIES

The Pearsons, like other people, have their own earmarks and have been tenacious of them down through the centuries.

It is difficult to change their habits, opinions or religion; although most of them are open to conviction if one has the patience to persuade them that another way is better. When once changed, they stay changed in opinions or religion. I know of only one who recanted and that was Anthony Pearson, one of the early converts to Quakerism, and a friend of George Fox. He recanted and went back to the church.

In every generation many have been very pious while others are rough and ready and willing to take the world as they find it.

Although many are extremely fearless, they are peaceable and law-abiding in church and out. Nevertheless, a wild adventurous streak runs through the family that has made them fine pioneers, ready to face life under any conditions to help open up new wildernesses. Yet when they once find a home, they settle down, build homes, and raise families. With all their roving they are a home people and work hard to own their own homes. They are honest and pay their way in the world. When they once get a home paid for they generally ease up and take life more leisurely.

They are not a lazy people and yet not as hard workers as some others; they like to enjoy life to some extent as they go along. They are hearty eaters almost to a man, not gluttons, but like a full stomach. They are a people who believe that every generation should have some of the benefits of its own labor and that every generation should earn something for itself. Few of them care to pile up the dollars for the mere sake of saying they have them.

They have always avoided publicity; it is a rare Pearson who seeks the limelight. Few of them have taken much interest in politics and a Pearson office seeker is rare indeed. They have always been democratic and approachable; no aloofness or snobbery about them. They are a people who have a good opinion of themselves. They do not shout it from the house-top but seem to take a quiet satisfaction in knowing they are of some use and some account in the world, and they have a right to such a feeling of satisfaction for they all try to be of some use and account in the world.

They are deliberate in speech and movement with a strong leaning toward mental improvement. Those who have had little schooling are often great readers and thus become well-informed. Many of them are great talkers and good talkers. The most learned of all the Pearsons, and the most pious, is said to have been a William, who

was even more learned than John, Bishop of Chester. Whatever they learn to do they do well. They are good doctors, teachers, farmers, excellent in whatever they undertake.

Still another strong trait is their indifference to public opinion; they go ahead and do what they think is right and the best to do and do not bother much about what somebody else may think or say. Many are stubborn and set in their ways but peaceful, not given to picking quarrels, yet when a fight is forced on them they stand their ground. If we may believe the newspaper account of him, I think the late Lord Cowdray, who was a Pearson, had that family trait to a marked degree.

When George Fox began preaching in England, many of the Pearsons went over to him while others remained in the church. The early immigrants to Pennsylvania were mostly Quakers while the Pearsons who settled in New England and New Jersey (there spelled Pierson) were churchmen. The early Pearsons in Bucks County, Pa., were Quakers; and those living today in Pennsylvania are mostly Quakers in spirit if not in fact; while the western branches of the family seem inclined to Methodism and its allied creeds.

The early Pearson immigrants to America were tall, medium large-framed, and bony; they all had brown hair, blue or gray eyes and rudy complexions. Most of them have been plain, even homely, although a few have been very good-looking. Thomas West, a grandson of Thomas Pearson of Marple Township, Delaware County, Pa., is said to have been a very handsome man. The Pearsons, it has been said, run more to brains than to beauty.

A stout Pearson was almost unknown. An anecdote is often told of Jonathan Pearson and his son Cyrus, who was a doctor, that illustrates this. In early manhood Cyrus went west and lived a while and then returned to his father's home in Solebury. When he came back he was quite stout which so surprised his father that his first exclamation was "Why Cyrus, Cyrus! What in the world do they have out west that will fatten a Pearson?"

In the Solebury branch of the family, many of the men were veterinarians, their knowledge of animal medicine and surgery being handed down from father to son for generations.

Many had strong antipathies; for instance, my grandfather would not allow a preacher on the place; and my father would not permit a pack of cards about the house; others in the old days were violently opposed to secret societies, but now they join them like other people.

Many of the older generations were very strict with their children, almost too strict; If this were a fault, the result of present day tendencies may prove that it was a fault in the right direction.

A peculiarity that runs through most branches of the family is their love of old clothes. They like things old, loose and comfortable, and care little for looks. Even the famous Bishop John is said

to have been that way. They think, like William Penn, to be clean and warm is sufficient.

Some were extremely neat and precise in their work and habits while others had little regard for personal appearance or the condition of their surroundings. They have been a curious blending of "Peter Tumbledown" and "Dick Prosperous."

A peculiarity of our immediate branch of the family (I am not sure whether it extends to others) is a use of unusual words. My father used three words I never heard any one else use. They were "jag," meaning a small load; "kelter" meaning condition or order, as a farm being in good kelter or bad kelter, and "wamaus," meaning a knit coat or sweater. He said there were many unusual words among the Pearsons but he did not know where they got them.

Many of the family lacked what my father called hindsight. By hindsight he meant that we must look back over our track occasionally to see where we had made mistakes and keep those errors in mind as danger signals so as to avoid them the next time we did that thing; but the Pearsons did not do that enough; they did not profit by their mistakes but would go ahead and make the same mistakes over and over again. Crispin Pearson's son, James, was a good example of that. He was one of the best men in the world, a fine neighbor, a good steady worker, but had no hindsight, and he just could not get along in the world and was poor, a man who deserved to be a success but lack of hindsight held him back. In every generation there are a few who are too much like him; our ancestor Aaron Pearson was another one.

A strong trait that belongs to all branches of the family is neighborliness. They are all good neighbors, even the blackest sheep among them was a good neighbor.

So we see by their earmarks the Pearsons were quite human, having their weak and strong points like other people.

EARLY SCARBOROUGH HOMESTEAD

(Written by Annie Pearson Darrow from what was told to her by her father, Willson Pearson; Hugh and Sallie Paxson, and Harrison Smith, whose mother was Amy Scarborough.)

When the second John Scarborough, in the year 1709, bought the Burn Bridle Hill property in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., some of the Scarborough family came there immediately and built two small log-cabins on top of the hill just above the spring in the meadow below the present dwelling house. They used those cabins but a little while before they built two larger cabins a few yards further up on the hill, and a little later built another cabin for the Haworths a few rods in front of the Preacher Scarborough stone house (still standing). Father thought the two smaller cabins were mostly used by the Indians or used for storage. John Scarborough always had some Indians hanging around. Mary Scarborough Pickering may have lived in one of the larger cabins a little while, but not long; for almost as soon as she married Samuel Pickering they bought the part of the tract below Burn Bridle Hill and built their cabin there. Sarah Haworth lived in one cabin from the time she was married until they bought their own farm in Buckingham some years later. The three larger cabins were all occupied by some of the Scarboroughs. They almost always had some of their relatives living there with them.

It was said of both the John Scarboroughs (Preacher John and his father) that they never refused a home to a poorer relative who needed one. That is why they needed so many houses. Next, just when we don't know, the great big log-cabin with stone cellar under it was built. It stood where the present large dwelling-house stands, and part of the stone cellar of that cabin forms part of the cellar of the present house. The northeast end with the deep arch is the old part. Father thought that cabin was built for John Scarborough himself and that he died there, but Eastburn Reeder thought John died on the Homestead of 200 acres he left to his wife, and after her death to his son, William. Neither father or Eastburn Reeder was sure about it, but both were sure that Hannah Scarborough kept house for Preacher John there and was married there. Father thought the father and mother lived with Hannah and John; and, after Hannah married, the mother stayed on with John till he married, and then she went with Hannah. The father was miserable for some time and knew he couldn't live long; so, as Preacher John wanted that place he thought the surest way to get it was to buy while his father lived. He paid fifty pounds for it, just what they

thought it would be over his share of his father's estate. Harrison Smith (108), too, thought the mother stayed on with Preacher John and finally went to Hannah's; but nobody seems to know for sure what became of her, when she died or who she was. Cynthia Holcomb (36) said she could never find out anything about her. Then about the time Preacher John was thinking of marrying he built the stone house across the lane that is still standing. After he married Jane Margerum they generally had some of her people around instead of his. Father said that he had always heard it said that there were always several families on the place. The Haworths lived there several years and probably all their children were born there unless it was the last one. George Haworth didn't live long after he bought his own farm in Buckingham. The two older children, George and John, while still small, played some prank that tickled the Indians so that they always made much of them and let them follow them all over. Both Preacher John and his father were generous men, but saving; wouldn't have a thing wasted. Isaac Scarborough (19) was the same way, and Mercy (185), too.

When Preacher John was a young man he liked to mix with young people, others as well as Quakers, and he would go to weddings and parties among those not Quakers and the Meeting went for him about it. And Preacher Enoch Pearson did the same thing, so when they first began to preach the old Quaker elders shook their heads and looked askance at their preaching and warned them to be sure they were inspired by the right spirit before they got up to preach, but both persevered and became about the best preachers of their day. (Sallie Paxson and Hugh told me about that.) John Scarborough is said to have often laughed about how the old Quakers tried to hush him up. John was never as strict about such things as some, but he didn't believe in too early marriages and opposed Crispin Pearson's marrying so young, as he was only about twenty. Crispin wanted to marry sooner than he did, but John held him back. Isaac Scarborough (19), father said, looked like his mother, Amie Pearson, and had her nose; and Amie was said to have resembled her father, Crispin Pearson. Isaac was a straight, fine man and Mercy was a very fine woman. Isaac and his daughter, Ella (Mrs. Isaac C. Thomas), didn't always see eye-to-eye. When Ella was young she raised turkeys to get spending money and one year when she had a fine flock Isaac said he couldn't bear to look at them and think that all the money they brought in would be spent on feathers and finery. Ella put every dollar she could get on her head and back. I don't think a better couple ever lived in Solebury than Isaac Scarborough and Mercy. I know little of their children except Ella. I never saw Lizzie. Isaac, Jr., looked much like my father, I always thought.

The Scarboroughs were an honest worthwhile people. It was largely Jane Scarborough's doing that Amie Pearson married Isaac, and Jane gave Amie her fifty pounds then instead of willing it to her as she did to the boys. But though the Scarboroughs were generous

they didn't give homes to their relatives for nothing; they all had to do their share of work. Scarboroughs had no room for loafers, they worked and expected others to. Besides the out-door work for the men, they would have the women spinning, weaving, sewing, or something. Crispin Pearson did the same way and, I suppose, got that trick from the Scarboroughs.

Now a word about the earlier generation of Scarboroughs. We are not sure whether John Scarborough the first ever lived on the Pearson Homestead himself, or not; but several of his children did. Among John's children were these, relative ages not vouched for:

i. William Scarborough.
ii. Sarah Scarborough, who m. George Haworth. George and Sarah lived for several years on the farm afterward known as the Pearson Homestead. The Haworth cabin stood near the present building; most, if not all, the Haworth children were born there, two of their children, John and George, were made much of by the Indians; John's daughter, Rachel, is an ancestress of President Hoover.
iii. Mary Scarborough, who m. William Pickering.
iv. Hannah Scarborough, who m.; among her descendants is Mrs. Annie E. P. Darrow.
v. John Scarborough, Jr., the noted Quaker preacher, who raised Crispin Pearson.

Mrs. William Pickering lived on a part of the Pearson tract; John Scarborough, Jr. (the Preacher), and his sister, Hannah, lived there; and the Preacher died there.

THE PEARSON HOMESTED

Solebury Township, Bucks County, Penna.

William Penn, by indentures of lease and release bearing date the 9th and 10th days of October, 1681, granted to Jonathan Stamnore of London, shoemaker, two hundred and fifty acres of land to be laid out in the Province of Pennsylvania. Jonathan died leaving his wife, Rachel, as his sole heir; and she appointed James Logan, of London, as her attorney to dispose of her husband's Pennsylvania grant.

Logan by indenture, dated the 25th of February, 1702, for considerations therein named, granted the above two hundred and fifty acres to David Powell of Philadelphia, surveyor; and Powell by endorsement, dated the 24th of November, 1708, on above indenture, granted the above two hundred and fifty acres to James Logan.

William Penn, also by indentures of lease and release dated the 17th and 18th days of October, 1781, granted to Edward Edwards of Brinkworth, County of Wilts, yeoman, two hundred and fifty acres of land to be laid out in the Province of Pennsylvania. Edwards by indentures of lease and release dated the 25th and 26th days of November, 1683, granted the above two hundred and fifty acres to Margaret Shurman; and Benjamin Shurman, Margaret's only son, by consent of his mother granted by deed dated the 9th day of November, 1707, the above two hundred and fifty acres to James Logan.

Thus James Logan gained sole and absolute right to five hundred acres to be laid out in the Providence of Pennsylvania. But before the tract was laid out for him, he sold his right to one hundred and seventy two acres, and another eight acres were deducted for his proportions in the liberties of the City of Philadelphia.

Thus there remained but three hundred and twenty acres for him to take up; and he had it surveyed and laid out for him adjoining his other grants in Buckingham (now Solebury), Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and also adjoining lands with Randall Spakeman and Stephen Bates.

James Logan received a patent for the above three hundred and twenty acres from William Penn on the 30th day of November, 1708; but the rights to three-fifths of all royal mines were reserved, and he was to pay one English silver shilling on the first day of March yearly forever, for every hundred acres of land. The patent is signed by Penn's three deputies at Philadelphia, namely—Edward Shippen, Griffeth Owen and Thomas Story.

Logan sold the above three hundred and twenty acres to Jacob

Holcombe, and he in turn sold it the next day to John Scarborough by deed dated March 26, 1709. Scarborough transferred it by lease and release to his son John Scarborough in December, 1724. At that time there were but one hundred and fifty-five acres of it. two hundred acres of it having been sold in 1714 to Samuel Pickering, the son-in-law of John Scarborough.

Then the second John Scarborough bought fifty acres of Thomas Hartley making two hundred and five acres. At his death his widow received a life right to it, and then it was to become the property by inheritance of his nephew, John Scarborough (son of Robert), of Virginia.

But the last John Scarborough sold it to Crispin Pearson (before the death of the widow) for eight hundred pounds of gold and silver. And it has remained in the Pearson family ever since.

Crispin Pearson received the deed for the place in August, 1791; but he had lived there from boyhood, having been raised by the second John Scarborough the famous Quaker preacher. When Crispin Pearson bought the property there were no buildings on it worth mentioning except a small stone house, still standing (1931), and a log house with a stone cellar.

During the Revolution, Burn Bridle Forest was a hiding place of the Americans for their horses and cattle to keep them from falling into the hands of the British. Crispin Pearson then occupied the place; and although he was a Non-Associator, yet he aided the Colonial cause to the extent of concealing their stock and goods, and making bullets for them.

There has always been a large tract of timber on the place; hence on the old maps it is called the "Woody Farm." The forest covers Burn Bridle Hill, one of the largest hills of central Solebury, whose western slopes approach to within a few rods of the Homested dwelling house.

Two traditions are current as to the origin of the name Burn Bridle. One says the hill was so named by the Indians probably because of some tragedy that occurred within its forest depths while they still roamed the country, which tragedy is now remembered only in the name. The other tradition says that the name Burn Bridle was applied during the American Revolution. The story runs thus. During the winter of 1776-1777 the British were encamped at the foot of the hill; and when Washington crossed the Delaware at Coryell's Ferry (now New Hope) the British fled; but before going they burned their saddles and bridles to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Americans. And ever after it has been called Burn Bridle Hill. I have been unable to verify either story; but it is known that the British were encamped there during the Revolution.

The last Indian to wander beneath the shades of Burn Bridle was "peg" Tuckemony, maker of the once famous "Tucky" baskets. She lived in a stone hut near the hill as late as 1828, and she probably

found within its forest the material for her work. She died about 1830.

After the death of Crispin Pearson in the latter part of 1806, John, his oldest son, took the home and the other children gradually scattered.

The farm was finally divided between two of Crispin's sons. There are now one hundred twenty six and a half acres in the home tract which is now occupied by Josephine Pearson Brown and family, through her father, Willson, and her grandfather, John. The houses and other buildings are kept in fine repair.

It may be of interest to add that John Haworth, an ancestor of President Herbert Hoover, was born and for several years lived on the Pearson part of the John Scarborough tract of 520 acres.

THE PEARSON BUILDINGS

Solebury, a township of Bucks County, is bounded on the east by the Delaware River. The Pearson plantation is in the center of Solebury, nearly; and so is not far from the Delaware, less than four miles. It is at a corner formed by the crossing of the Upper York Road and the road leading from Carversville to Aquetong. York Road, a highway famous since Colonial times, coming from Philadelphia extends into Bucks County, but when it reaches Lahaska, a village in Buckingham Township, the road forks. The southern branch is called the Lower York Road and runs east to New Hope on the Delaware, opposite Lambertville, N. J.; the northern branch is called the Upper York Road and runs northeast to Center Bridge on the Delaware, opposite Stockton, N. J.

The Pearson Homestead lies between the Upper and the Lower York Road. The Upper York Road extends along the upper edge of the Pearson farm. The buildings are on the south side and are reached by a lane a quarter of a mile long; this lane separates the two stone houses, the barn and the larger stone house being on the eastern side of the lane. The buildings stand within a few rods of the edge of Burn Bridle Forest. The present stone barn and the large stone dwelling house were built by Crispin Pearson soon after he obtained the deed for the place; the barn was built one year and the house the next, 1793 and 1794.

There were in earliest times several log houses on the Pearson Homestead; some of these stood where the presnt buildings now do, and others between the present buildings and Burn Bridle Hill. In the early days some of these buildings were occupied by Indians. One of those log houses occupied the location of the stone mansion built by Crispin Pearson. In the extreme eastern end of the mansion built by Crispin Pearson is to be seen at present a very heavy arch, which arch supported an open fireplace in the earlier log house. In Colonial days the open fireplaces were very large, for large logs were burnt in them and it was necessary to support them with very heavy stone arches.

The picture of the Pearson Homestead given in this book shows two dwelling houses, both of stone. The smaller one is to the left; it is the older and was built about the year 1730 for the Preacher John Scarborough, and to it John brought his bride, Jane Margerum. John and Jane had no children so they adopted Crispin Pearson, and so it came about that Crispin lived during his boyhood in this smaller house. Crispin and Hannah did not begin housekeeping on this homestead, but they moved into the smaller house soon after the birth of

their first-born child, Amie; and in this house their ten sons were born. There are two rooms downstairs and an attic above and a good cellar under it all. There is only one chimney, but there is an open fireplace in each room.

The larger house was built in 1794 by Crispin Pearson. It is a good sized dwelling, 56 feet long, and has three large chimneys. There are six open fireplaces, four downstairs and two upstairs. After Crispin Pearson built the large house and moved into it, he rented the little house to a carpet weaver who lived there quite some time. But after Willson Pearson, Crispin's grandson, inherited the place, the house was rented but once; after that it was used for rough work, such as greasing harness and picking chickens, but mostly for storage. The attic was sometimes full of oats and one room was often used for coal. The cellar was often used for storing turnips; Willson had as many as 1,600 bushels of turnips there at one time, which he raised for the steers he was fattening. There is a wide lane between the two houses, although they look close together in the picture. Those big walnut trees in front of the house are gone now.

In another picture is shown the southeast corner of the large house with the Burn Bridle forest in the background. That wall and gate separate the yard and lane; the white pine tree is way off at the other end of the house, at the northeast corner.

BURN BRIDLE HILL AND THE INDIANS

When John Scarborough acquired the Burn Bridle Hill property, March 26, 1709, there were still many Indians in the neighborhood, but John always knew how to get along with them and had some of them hanging around most of the time, and they in turn helped him in many ways.

When John first bought the property he looked around for a good situation on which to put up his cabins. His first idea was to locate them on the low banks close beside the spring near some big walnut and butternut trees. But the Indians advised him not to build there. He took their advice and built on the top of the hill above the spring.

For some reason the lightning had the habit of striking near that spring. The Indians said the lightning always had been striking there and that it was no place to build. One big old yellow pine tree, a few yards away, was finally struck and killed some fifty years ago. It had been struck before, and a tulip tree close by had also been struck a time or two.

The spring, which is in the meadow below the present dwelling house, was connected by Indian trails with three other springs, namely, with the big spring at the end of the lane on the Fitting place, with the spring in the meadow below Forrest Crook's house, and with the Ingham spring at Aquetong. The trail to the Crook place ran over the Hill through the forest, but the trail to Aquetong ran around the foot of the Hill.

Later John Scarborough opened roads that partly followed the Indian trails. One road ran the whole length of the top of the Hill and came out close to the buildings on what is now the Beula Waring place; the other road wound around the foot of the Hill and across the low land to Aquetong and New Hope. These two roads were the main outlets of the neighborhood before the Upper York Road was opened.

During the American Revolution while the English were encamped near the foot of the Hill, it was the Indians who told Crispin Pearson (who then lived on the place) where to hide the stock and goods of the neighborhood in order to keep them from being carried off by the English.

While John Scarborough and Crispin Pearson owned Burn Bridle Hill the Indians roamed there at will. The last Indian to wander over Burn Bridle Hill was "Peg" Tuckemony, she who made baskets. She had generally lived in Buckingham, but during the Summer of

1828 she came in Solebury and lived in a little hut in Forrest Crook's dooryard and spent much of her time in Burn Bridle Forest.

That summer, 1828, my father said, they would often see her going through the woods on her way to Buckingham. She would never go by field or road, but always by the trails through the woods along the edge of Burn Bridle, and on through the "Barrens" on the Ruckman place, crossing the road near Lahaska into Buckingham Meeting woods, and on to her destination. Father said he never saw her come out into the open field but once, and that time he, boy fashion, had been playing on top of a load of hay which the men were loading and he fell off and hurt himself. Old Peggy was just passing through the woods close by and saw the accident, so she came to him and rubbed his bumps and made a great fuss over him. And that, father said, was the only time he ever saw Peggy close up. Father was then eight years old.

Peg Tuckemony was the last Indian on Burn Bridle Hill, but she was not the last Indian in Solebury Township. The last I ever heard of was a squaw who married a colored man named Gibbs. They had a son, Mahlon Gibbs, who was raised by Moses Eastburn. Mr. Eastburn was the grandfather of the late Hugh H. Eastburn. "Old Mosey" Eastburn, as they called him, was an uncommonly well-meaning man and he always said that no child should grow up in his house without an education, and so it came about that Mahlon Gibbs, half Negro, half Indian, had a better schooling than many a white boy of his time. He had many Indian traits and was tall and straight and walked like an Indian. He married a Negro woman and lived near Burn Bridle Hill most of his life and raised a large family of children, fifteen I think, some of whom are probably living today (1931).

He often worked for my father at butchering times and often came in on an errand and would stay to dinner, so I saw much of him while I was a girl. The last I saw him was some fifty years ago; he was then living on Bainbridge street, Philadelphia. He looked old and worn out then and probably did not live many years. His descendants are the last ones I know of to have Solebury Indian blood in them, at least of those who roamed Burn Bridle Hill.

The Scarboroughs, through their friendship with the Indians, learned all the Indian lore of the country round, including the legends of Burn Bridle Hill and Forest that are now mostly forgotten.

Burn Bridle Hill was the home of many blacksnakes, yet tradition says that no Indian would kill or injure a Burn Bridle blacksnake. Another tradition said that the Indians had banished the screech owls and that no screech owl dared to enter Burn Bridle Forest. I believe I never heard one there, although they were everywhere else in the neighborhood. A spur of the Hill ran up close to the Scarborough buildings and was covered with yellow-pine trees, and in the summer time many hoot-owls lived there.

There is a ghost story, one of many, connected with Burn Bridle, and it runs thus: Long before the white men came there was a very savage wolf which roamed the Hill and the Indians had repeatedly tried to kill it, but it had always escaped and they began to think it bore a charmed life. But finally it killed some Indian children and then many of the tribe went after it persistently and were at last successful in chasing it down. They killed it near where the road from Forrest Crook's meadow joins the main road through the forest. Ever after that, at a certain time of the year, the ghost of the wolf was seen in that locality. My father said when he was a boy there were still people who were afraid to go through that part of the forest after night. Our family have owned Burn Bridle for generations and never a ghost has been seen; maybe because we don't believe in such things. But, if the ghost still walks, Forrest Crook owns it.

Another Indian tradition was in connection with a big old chestnut tree that stood a few rods above the old Scarborough lime kiln in the edge of the forest just below the present house. It was said that no Indian would pass that tree without stopping and standing quietly under it for a few moments. Father thought it was not the tree so much as the ground it stood on that was sacred to them. He had heard that the tree had come up where some important Indian had been buried. The Indians didn't want any harm to come to the tree, and they made John Scarborough and Crispin Pearson promise that it should never be cut down but let to live and die as it stood; and their wish was always respected. It was just an old ragged stump of a tree when I saw it last some forty years ago.

ANNIE E. PEARSON DARROW.

CRISPIN PEARSON

Crispin Pearson was born about 1748; his parents, one or both, died while he was small. He was taken and raised by the famous Quaker preacher, John Scarborough, and his wife, Jane Margerum; both the foster parents were probably related to him.

When Crispin was about twenty years of age he married Hannah Willson, who was eighteen. Crispin's home was in Bucks County, Pa.; Hannah's home was in Warren County, N. J., about sixty miles away, and Crispin is said to have gone this distance on horseback, courting. Information concerning the parentage of Crispin Pearson, and also of Hannah Willson, is given elsewhere in this book.

Crispin Pearson, on attaining his majority soon after his marriage, bought a farm at Canada Hill, Solebury Township, which farm was afterwards owned by his grandson, Isaac Scarborough. Crispin lived there a short time and there his daughter, Amie, was born. He then sold the place at Canada Hill and moved back to the farm on which he had been raised, that is, to the farm of John Scarborough, the Quaker preacher, who had recently died. He farmed the place for Jane, the preacher's widow, and finally bought it of John Scarborough of Virginia, the preacher's nephew, who had inherited it. This farm on which Crispin spent the rest of his life, became the Solebury Pearson Homestead.

Crispin was a veterinarian as well as a farmer, and he doctored the horses and cattle of the neighbors free of charge. Hannah was an uncommonly fine woman, with sandy red hair and from her came the redheads of the family. They were a thrifty couple; every thing was saved, and when Crispin died there were chests full of linen, linsey and clothes made up read-to-wear that were divided among the twelve children. Crispin was an unusually able business man and he left a good estate for that day. He was a man whom everybody liked and had faith in, and it is said that he could buy anything from a horse to a farm and take possession at once and pay when he got ready, often not even giving a note for it so good was his reputation for sure prompt payment.

Crispin died very suddenly on November 21, 1806. He had been as well as usual and was preparing for bed in the early evening when he was struck with heart trouble and died before his wife could summon any of the family. Letters of administration bearing date of December 13, 1806, were granted to his wife, Hannah, and his sons, John and Robert. Hannah Willson, the widow of Crispin Pearson, continued to reside on the Pearson Homestead with her son, John,

until her death in February, 1817, having survived her husband eleven years.

As a personal name Crispin Pearson looks well and sounds well, the patronymic Pearson came to him by inheritance but the Christian name, Crispin, was bestowed upon him by choice; the combination carries with it an air of distinctiveness. Why was he called Crispin? No one knows for sure, but tradition affirms that the name was bestowed on him through respect and friendship for the Crispins, a prominent Quaker family closely associated with William Penn in the settlement of Pennsylvania. We present three generations of the early Crispins:

(a) William Crispin, who m. a niece of Sir John Penn. William was a captain in the English Navy and in 1654 was advanced by Parliament to the rank of admiral.

(b) William Crispin, Jr., who received from Charles II a grant of land in Pennsylvania.

(c) Silas Crispin, grandson, who came to Philadelphia in 1681 on the ship John and Sarah.

LIFE AT THE PEARSON HOMESTEAD

(Below are given some passages describing life on the Pearson Homestead in Solebury Townhsip, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They have been selected from letters written at various times by Mrs. Darrow, who at the time of writing had not the slightest idea that they would ever appear in print. Mrs. Darrow's permission to include in this volume these few glimpses of farm life will be deeply appreciated by her kinsfolk. Annie E. Pearson Darrow is speaking.)

I was born on the Solebury Homestead and lived there almost forty years; then I married and removed to Oregon and a few years later to California, where I expect to die. My main life work has been keeping and raising babies (other people's babies). Almost my only recreation has been reading and letter writing. Illness in early life impaired my hearing somewhat; this slight deafness to some extent cut me off from things others delight in, but has opened up to me other worlds that the social pleasures of others give them no time for. It has been my habit much of my life to work all day and then read and write half the night.

To begin with my earliest recollections. Father had been clearing off and selling timber and employed several extra men to help, among them a green Irishman straight from Ireland. I was a cross little imp and often sick. When they came in for meals I would be crying and the Irishman would pick me up and dance around the kitchen with me saying, "Poor leetle Annie, poor leetle Annie!" He seemed to be the only one who had pity on me. The family doctor is about the first person I remember. It seems to me I was always having something calling for a doctor. I can just remember the whooping cough and how it convulsed me. Whenever I began to cough somebody had to run and grab me and hold me until the coughing spell was over.

From a tiny kid I had a weak lung, and the doctor would say, "Keep that child outdoors." That is just where I wanted to be, and I roamed the place far and wide with my brother, or the dogs, for company. I haunted Burn Bridle Hill when quite small and gathered and ate sweet birch, honeysuckle apples and chestnuts, according to the season. That forest stretched a mile from the house, and I don't see how I missed getting lost, unless it was the dogs that found the way home for me. There were lots of blacksnakes there, too, but I never had an eye for snakes and never saw them until my brother pointed them out to me. I learned to climb trees early, and the cherry and mulberry trees were used to my bare feet clambering over them.

We all had our jobs bringing in wood from the shed, picking up chips and corncobs for the fire, carrying water to the men in the

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Crispin Pearson Homestead
Viewed from the South, Bucks County, Penna.

harvest field, carrying sheaves, dropping corn, picking berries and potatoes, and innumerable other tasks. Slogans had not been invented, but an appropriate one for our place would have been, "Those who never get tired never know the pleasure of getting rested."

Of all the birds I liked robins, bluebirds and pee-wees the best; but summer nights I liked to hear the hoot-owls and the whip-poor-wills. We had a large group of yellow pines near the house where the hoot-owls lived every summer. When I was small, dark nights never seemed so lonesome if I could hear the whip-poor-wills calling, but the call of the screech-owl was the most blood curdling sound I knew.

Probably the task I liked best of all the hard jobs I did was one I had to do the summer I was eight years old. The year before we had a big crop of potatoes and there was no sale for them. The next spring they were still in the cellar, and as we had a large drove of hogs father thought they might as well have the potatoes. He planted two posts and put a stake across them and hung on it a big iron pot; then he told me my job was to fill that pot with potatoes every day and boil them for the hogs. So every day I carried several buckets of potatoes from the cellar and filled the pot, poured on two or three buckets of water, clapped on the lid and kindled a fire under it. And then often I sat on my upturned bucket and watched them cook, dreaming gypsy dreams all the while. Gypsies were common in those days, and there was always something about them that appealed to me, and I always read everything about them I came across, and I do yet. For weeks I boiled those potatoes; it was a hard job but somehow it suited me more than most jobs.

Father was a good boss and everybody who lived with him had to work. I do not remember the time when I was too little to work. And mother, too, was a great worker. You never caught her idle; even when she went visiting she put her knitting in her pocket so her fingers could keep time with her conversation. I can just remember seeing my mother spinning flax, and wool, too. Father would have all the old-fashioned things done. Whenever we killed a beef we rendered out the tallow and dipped candles to use and sell. I have done it many a time. After we quit making candles I made soap of the tallow. We raised many hogs and they were all butchered at home and I rendered out thousands of pounds of lard. Every fall we made two or three barrels of cider into apple-butter. We had a big iron crane in the fireplace and on it we hung our monstrous brass kettle full of cider. A big tub of apples would be pared and cored the night before, and after they went into the cider I've stirred and stirred until every muscle and bone in me was in misery. But how good the butter after it was done. The young people of today do not know what work is.

Father always made us go to school, but it was to a one-roomed country school house. We had some pretty good teachers in those days who turned out men and women more intelligent than the col-

leges do today. We had to earn our own pocket money. I've picked fruit, cut rhubarb, gathered chestnuts, hulled walnuts and all such things to get money to supply my childish wants. I remember when I was about twelve years old I wanted a big Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. They were fourteen dollars then, and father thought it an expensive luxury and he would not get it for me. So I picked pears and sold them and hulled walnuts until I had six bushels, which I sold for sixty cents a bushel, and I gathered chestnuts, etc., until I had the money and got the dictionary. I have it yet.

When I was sixteen, or seventeen, father gave me three dozen chickens. "Now," said he, "I will give you these chickens and I will find the feed; we are to have all the eggs we need to use and at least thirty chickens a year to eat, and you can have all the money you can make off the rest; and mind, you are never to bother me for money." I took the three dozen chickens and raised about 200 chickens a year (he would not let me raise more than that), paid all my personal expenses, doctor bills and everything, and when I married I had twelve hundred dollars in the bank from those chickens. So it was not so bad after all. Father used to laugh and say he believed he had given me the best thing on the farm.

We never ate more than three dozen chickens a year, as we raised so many guineas and we all preferred guinea. Sometimes I raised a few ducks to eat, and often I raised a few turkeys. I know what farm life is all right. Father was one of the wealthiest men in the neighborhood, but he always insisted on our learning to look out for ourselves.

The picture of myself which you are putting in the book was taken when I was twenty-eight years old, real farmer and doing lots of work. Thee is puzzled about the house pictures. The one showing the corner with Burn Bridle Forest in the background is the southeast corner next to the lane, and that wall and gate separates the yard and lane. The white pine tree is away off at the other end of the house at the northeast corner. Yes, there are three big chimneys on the house and six open fireplaces inside the house, four downstairs and two upstairs. It is a good-sized house, fifty-six feet long, I think. The little stone house in the big picture was built for Preacher John Scarborough about two hundred years ago, to bring his new wife to. Then when John Scarborough died, Crispin Pearson brought his young wife (Hannah Willson) there, and their ten sons were born in that house. There are two rooms downstairs and an attic above; there is one chimney and there is an open fireplace in each room, both opening into the same chimney, and there is a good cellar under it all.

After Crispin Pearson built the big house and moved into it, he rented the little house; a carpet weaver lived there quite a while. After my father inherited the place, the little house was used mainly for storage, to grease harness in, pick chickens and such uses; the

attic was sometimes full of oats, one room was used for coal, and the cellar was often used for storing turnips. My father has had as many as 1,600 bushels of turnips there at one time; he raised turnips for the steers he was fattening.

There is a wide lane between the little house and the big house, although they look close together in the picture. Those big walnut trees in front of the house are gone now; there used to be so many of those big black walnut trees on the place but every one of them is gone. I sold my interest in the farm to my sister who keeps the farm in good order and the buildings in fine shape.

I inherited my ability to stick to hard work from my mother. She was a great worker, always busy. She was quite a reader, too; she saw to it that we had lots of books and magazines around. Mother was a great sewer and knitter, made all her children's and men's clothes and knit all the stockings for the family. I've heard her say she knit seventeen pairs of stockings one fall before Christmas for her children, besides her other work. She also braided and sewed all the strawhats for the men; I've cut many a bunch of rye straw for her to make hats of. She did all her sewing by hand until I was eight or ten years old, when she bought a sewing machine. It was from her I got my stick-to-it bump.

My greatest intellectual interests through life have been prehistoric man, gypsies and astronomy. I read every scrap on those subjects I came across. I always wished to study astronomy, and I have been interested in new astronomical discoveries. When I was young I wished to study medicine, but I was too frail for that. Because scarlet fever prevented me from getting much schooling, I did not consider that as any reason why I should remain ignorant. I read everything in the way of history and poetry I could find. At twenty I had read the Old and New Testaments, Shakespeare, Homer's Iliad, Vergil's Aeneid, Dante's Vision, Ariosto's Orlando, Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, and Petrarch, and Goethe's Faust. In poetry I had read Scott, Byron and Shelley, and almost all the American poets, almost all of Scott's novels, and those of Bulwer Lytton, Dickens, and George Eliot.

ANCESTORS OF CRISPIN PEARSON

Crispin Pearson was the founder of the Solebury branch of the Pearson Family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Crispin Pearson's descendants are written up in this genealogy.

Crispin Pearson was probably a son of Robert Pearson and a grandson of Aaron Pearson of Newton Township, Bucks County, Pa. His lineage as now deemed probable runs thus:

i. Rev. Abraham Pierson, born in Yorkshire, Eng., 1615, came to Boston, Mass., in 1639, was pastor at Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, and at Branford, Conn., in 1647; he removed to Newark, N. J., in 1666 and died there Aug. 9, 1678; he married Abigail, daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright; their son Abraham was first president of Yale college.

ii. Thomas Pierson, their second son was born 1642 at Southampton, L. I., died at Newark, N. J.; married Mary Brown.

iii. Aaron Pearson, son of Thomas and Mary, was born probably at Newark, N. J., died at Newtown, Pa.; married Margaret Riggs, of Burlington, N. J.

iv. Robert Pearson born and probably died at Newtown, Pa.; married Margaret Longshore.

v. Crispin Pearson was born about 1748, died 1806; married Hannah Willson. The descendants of Crispin and Hannah are recorded in this book.

To the foregoing account the following statements are explanatory and supplemental.

Aaron Pearson married Margaret Riggs, daughter of William Riggs, of Burlington, N. J., and his wife, Jane Baylis. They had three children:

i. John Pearson, no further record.

ii. Robert Pearson, who married Margaret Longshore; see immediately below.

iii. Margaret Pearson, no further record.

Robert Pearson married Margaret Longshore, daughter of Euclidus Longshore; they had at least four children:

i. Isaac Pearson, who is supposed to have been the Isaac Pearson, a wheelwright and farmer of Newtown Township, Bucks Co., Pa.

ii. Alice Pearson, who in 1765 married Benjamin Leedom.

Crispin Pearson Homestead
Showing One Corner with Burn Bridle Forest in the Background

iii. Margaret Pearson, who in 1762 married John Van Horn, and had three children: Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Campbell), Alice (Mrs. Francis Campbell), and Cornelius, who married Martha McNair.
iv. Crispin, born about 1748, died 1806, married Hannah Willson.

Robert, the father, evidently died soon after the birth of his youngest child, Crispin. The relative ages of Robert's children are not vouched for, but Crispin is supposed to have been the youngest. Crispin was taken and raised by the famous Quaker Preacher John Scarborough and his wife, Jane Margerum.

Margaret (Riggs) Pearson, after the death of her husband, Aaron Pearson, married for her second husband, Joseph Yates; there were several Yates children.

Euclidus Longshore was a son of Robert Longshore, who was a gentleman and landowner in Philadelphia County and a deputy for William Penn.

Robert Longshore's wife was a daughter of Peter Cock, who came from Upsala, Sweden, gentleman and landowner in Philadelphia County and a member of the Council, having settled at Passayunk about 1641.

Margaret (Longshore) Pearson, after the death of her husband, Robert Pearson, married John Atkinson.

Jane Margerum, wife of the Quaker preacher, John Scarborough, was a half sister to Margaret Riggs, the wife of Aaron Pearson, and therefore a great half aunt to Crispin.

Euclidus Longshore had at least two daughters; Margaret, named above as the wife of William Scarborough of Aquetong, Bucks Co., Pa.; it was by this last marriage that Crispin was related to the Scarboroughs.

The researches of Henry Wismer Scarborough verify our family traditions; these traditions say that one of Crispin's parents died when Crispin was quite small; that Jone Margerum and the Scarboroughs were related to him; and that this is the reason why they came to adopt Crispin and make him their heir.

To this brief account of the ancestors of Crispin Pearson we add a short sketch of the ancestors of his wife, Hannah Willson Pearson; then follows immediately a full treatment of the Pearson ancestry furnished by Henry Wismer Scarborough.

ANCESTORS OF HANNAH WILLSON

i. Robert Willson and his good wife Ann Hoag, lived at Scarborough, Yorkshire, Old England. They were members of the Religious Society of Friends. They landed at Philadelphia in 1682 and settled at Chesterfield, Burlington Co., N. J.; three children: Mrs. Cornelius Empson, Mrs. Samuel Large and Samuel.

ii. Samuel Willson I., brought to America when he was one year old, married Hester, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Overton; after the birth of their eight children, they removed to Quakertown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where they erected a large stone mansion, high up on the western gable of which appears the inscription S H W 1735. It may be remarked that four of these Willson children, a girl and three boys, married four Lundys, a boy and three girls.

iii. John Willson, born 1723, died ante 1771; married in 1750 Margaret Lundy, born 1732, died 1776, both buried in Friends yard on the Pequest River. Judge Samuel Lundy, Margaret's brother, was executor.

Margaret was the daughter of Richard Lundy II, and Elizabeth Large, and granddaughter of Richard Lundy I, and Jane Lyon, and great granddaughter of Sylvester Lundy, of Devonshire, England.

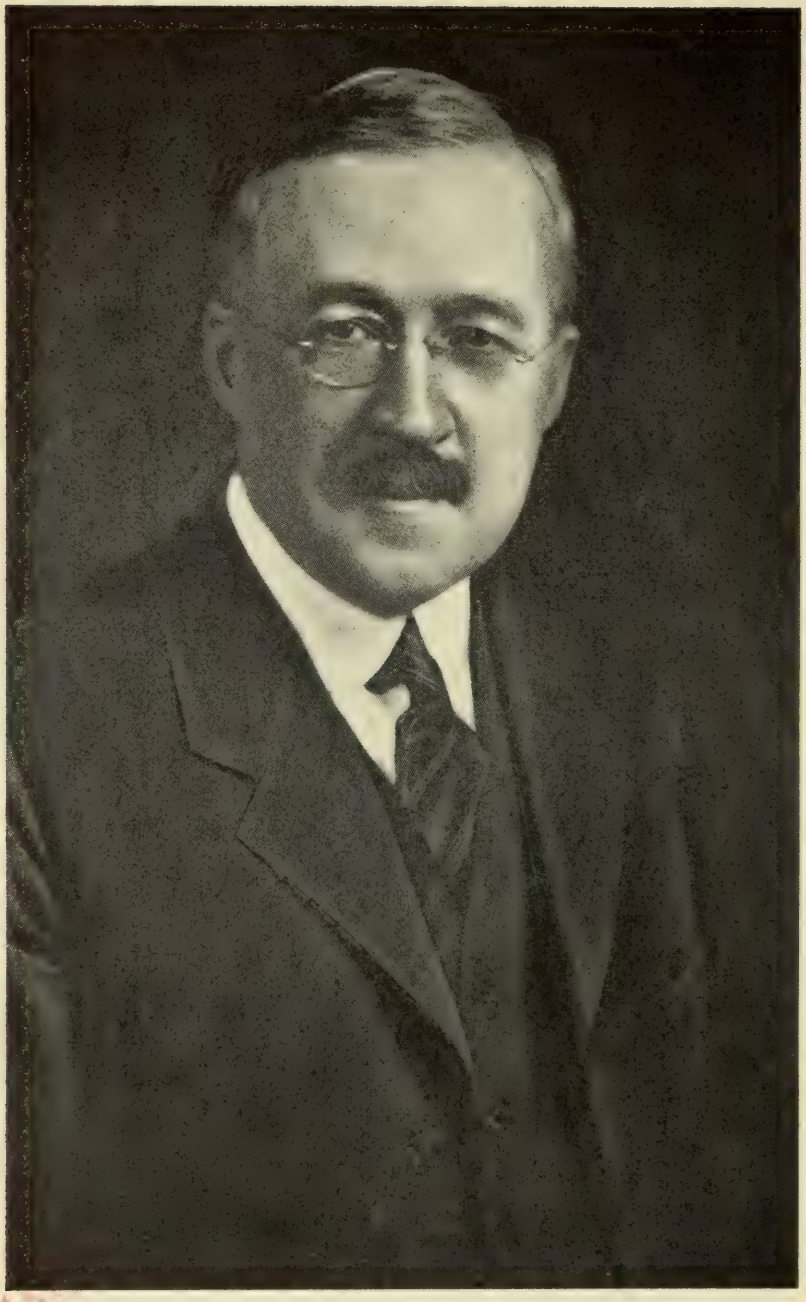
John Willson and his wife Margaret Lundy had three children:

i. Hannah Willson, born 1751, died in Solebury Township during February, 1817; she married Crispin Pearson and dwelt in Solebury. They had twelve children, ten of whom left descendants.

ii. Amy Willson who twice married; her first husband was George Newburn, Jr.; her second husband was Robert Johnston. She had children by both husbands. Some of her descendants are named in a genealogy "Descendants of John and Christian Fretz."

iii. Mordecai Willson, of whom little is known. An entry in an account book of Crispin Pearson under date of 1799 indicates that Mordecai was living at that time. He married Ann ———— and had at least a daughter Margaret, born 1787, and died 1845. This Margaret married Levi Willson; see Lundy Family, page 464.

The Lundy genealogy referred to has 486 pages and the full title is as follows: "The Lundy Family and Their Descendants of Whatsoever Surname. With a Biographical Sketch of Benjamin Lundy." By William Clinton Armstrong, A.M. New Brunswick, N. J. J. Heidingsfeld, printer, 42 Albany street. 1902.



HENRY W. SCARBOROUGH

Son of Watson Scarborough, grandson of Isaac Scarborough and Amie Pearson, great grandson of Crispin Pearson and Hannah Willson

THE QUEST FOR THE ANCESTORS OF CRISPIN PEARSON

by

HENRY W. SCARBOROUGH, ESQ., Philadelphia

The search for the ancestors of Crispin Pearson has been a most difficult task and, had it not been for the traditions which still exist in the family, it would probably have been impossible to ascertain them with any degree of certainty. In the early colonial period the Pearsons were nearly as numerous as they are now. I found it necessary to trace down all the old Pennsylvania and New Jersey Colonial Pearson Families.

In doing so I collected about three hundred pages of notes with the assistance of Warren S. Ely, the noted genealogist of Bucks County, Pa., Mrs. Annie Pearson Darrow, 1788 Casa Grande Street, Pasadena, California, the publisher of this pamphlet, and my very efficient cousins, Miss Anna W. Smith of Newton, Pa., and Miss Elizabeth B. Scarborough of the Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pa., High School. Mrs. Minturn T. Wright is a descendant of Edward Pearson of Pownall Fee, Cheshire, England, and Falls Township, Bucks County, Pa. The Pearson data gathered by her late father, William H. Jenks, and loaned to me by her, were of much assistance. Miss Margaret R. Grundy, another descendant of said Edward Pearson, also supplied data.

The inspiration for this work came from Mrs. Darrow; and, while I rendered my services free, she paid my expenses. The investigation was very interesting to me because both my grandmother and my great grandmother were Pearsons.

Alfred R. Justice, the veteran Quaker Genealogist, and the other genealogists centered at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, about the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, gave me all the assistance of which they had command without further research.

I carefully examined the records of the Falls, Middletown, Buckingham, Wrightstown and Burlington Friends Meetings. At the request of Mrs. Darrow I have re-read the said three hundred pages of miscellaneous notes and extracted this article therefrom.

The lineage of Crispin Pearson is veiled in considerable doubt and future genealogists may not agree with some of my conclusions, although I feel that the same are accurate, except as to the ancestors of Aaron Pearson. In order to avoid the possibility of error it has been necessary for me to investigate all of Aaron Pearson's ancestors, which investigation has sometimes probably led me to pursue false clues. I have, however, given the sources of information

so that the historians of the future may easily reinvestigate the subject.

John Scarborough, Hosier Lane, London, a blacksmith, a whitesmith and coachsmith and a member of Peel Monthly Meeting of Friends, settled at the present Langhorne Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pa., with his son, John, then about fifteen years of age, in 1682. See Holmes' map of the Early Settlers at page 48 in volume one of Davis and Ely's History of Bucks County, Pa. He returned to London in 1684 and, expecting to return to Pennsylvania, left his son, John, in the care of friends. His wife refused to cross the ocean. Hence, he remained in London and is buried in Bunhill Fields.

His father was probably William Scarborough, born 1598, who resided on Hosier Lane, was a member of Peel Monthly Meeting of Friends and is buried at Chequers Alley.

John Scarborough, Jr., married Mary—and settled on his father's land in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pa. His eldest son, William, was born in 1691. About 1700, John, Jr., sold said tract and was a pioneer settler in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., on a 510-acre tract of limestone land, now located between Aquetong and Lahaska Station. In 1709 he retained sixty acres of said tract at Aquetong (owned in 1932 by Mrs. Sarah Paxson Nickols), and exchanged the balance for an adjoining 820-acre limestone tract; see Eastman Reeder's Early Settlers of Solebury.

His eldest daughter, Sarah, became the wife of George Haworth and an ancestor of our President Herbert C. Hoover.

To his son, John Scarborough, 3rd, was allotted 150 acres at the extreme northwest corner of the said 820-acre tract.

Buckingham Meeting was established at the request of John Scarborough, Jr., and his neighbor, John Bye, in 1702, as a branch of the Falls Monthly Meeting. John Scarborough, Jr., was a minister at said Meeting, and also had a certificate to the Meeting of Ministers and Elders.

John Scarborough, 3rd, was one of the most noted Quaker preachers produced by Buckingham Meeting and is spoken of by John Woolman as a companion on some of his journeys. He was very popular. John Dyer states in his dairy that the funeral of John Scarborough, 3rd, was the largest ever held at Buckingham up to that time. The wife of John Scarborough, 3rd, was Jane Margerum, the daughter of Henry and Jane Margerum, who resided on the bank of the Delaware River just north of Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa. Her mother was Jane Bayles, who for her first husband had married Robert Riggs of Burlington, N. J., by whom she had a son, William Riggs, and a daughter, Margaret Riggs, whom I shall demonstrate was the grandmother of Crispin Pearson.

I will gratefully receive information and suggestions for further investigations from those who may read this article.

It is well known that Crispin Pearson was a young orphaned boy

when he first took up his residence with the noted Quaker preacher, John Scarborough, and his wife Jane Margerum, on the 150 acres of land located at the northwest corner of the 820-acre John Scarborough tract located in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., at the intersection of the Upper York Road with the road leading from Aquetong to Carversville. He is supposed to have been quite a young boy at that time and to have been brought up by the said Quaker preacher and his wife and to have been considerably isolated from his mother and the other members of the family who were then living about fifteen miles distant on a two-acre lot located on Neshaminy Creek about midway between Langhorne and Newtown. This consequent separation of Crispin Pearson from his family has undoubtedly left his descendants without the information which is usually passed down from one generation to another of the family and has made my task more difficult.

It will be shown that Jane Margerum Scarborough was his half great aunt. Jane Margerum Scarborough lived to a great age. She resided on the said 150-acre farm in a stone house, now known as the Scarborough house, where she was usually surrounded by some of her relatives of the Armitage, Paxson or Knowles families.

Crispin Pearson, however, tilled the farm for her and her husband, and it is believed that she and her husband gave Crispin the money with which to set up housekeeping and stock his farm.

Crispin Pearson was a very excellent farmer and acted as a veterinarian for his neighbors and accumulated a considerable fortune for that day. His wife, Hannah Willson, is said to have been a most excellent and economical housekeeper and, like my grandmother, who was her granddaughter, perfectly capable of managing a husband, a family and a farm.

A farm at that time was quite a different establishment than at the present time. They raised their own sheep, clipped their own wool, wove it into cloth and made it into clothing. I have in my possession a small piece of very excellent homespun cloth given to me by Mrs. Darrow, which she states was the product of the farm and family produced under the management of Hannah Willson Pearson. Hannah Willson Pearson had reddish hair.

On the sixth month, 11th, 1767, the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends met at Hardwick, New Jersey, and issued to Amy and Hannah Willson a certificate to Buckingham Monthly Meeting. On 1st month, 1st, 1770, Hannah Willson lost her membership in Buckingham Monthly Meeting through marrying out of unity, etc. On April 2, 1770, George Newburn, Jr., and Amy Willson declared their intention of marriage at Buckingham. They took their certificate to Wrightstown Monthly Meeting. He died and on 8th month, 3rd, 1773, she lost her membership in said Monthly Meeting by marrying a man named Robert Johnson out of unity. Dr. Edgar Fretz of Easton, Pa. (1932), is one of her living descendants.

Mrs. Darrow has given me a copy book, also used as an account

book, by Crispin Pearson. His penmanship was most excellent and his accounts were kept with care.

The tax lists of Solebury Township, now at the Court House at Doylestown, Pa., mention Crispin Pearson regularly from 1779 until his death in 1806. He is believed to have been born about 1748, as the *Bucks County Intellegencer,* a newspaper, in recording Crispin's death on November 21, 1806, states that he was 58 years old. Augustus Pearson stated that he died on or near his birthday.

The tax list of 1784, which was in the nature of a census, states that he had one dwelling house and one outhouse inhabited by seven white persons. In 1785 Crispin Pearson witnessed the marriage certificate of Samuel Armitage in the right-hand column; Samuel Armitage was the descendant of Jane Bayless Riggs.

I have been guided in investigating the ancestors of Crispin Pearson by the following family information and traditions:

1—My father, Watson Scarborough, told me that we were descended from the Longshore family.

2—Crispin Pearson's granddaughter, Elizabeth Pearson Wildman, told her daughter, Martha Wildman Worthington, that the Pearsons and Margerums were related.

3—Wilson Pearson told his daughter, Mrs. Darrow, that Crispin Pearson was related to both the Scarboroughs and the Margerums.

4—Wilson Pearson, the grandson of Crispin Pearson, stated that the Scarboroughs and Pearsons were intermarried at a very early date, either in England or in Pennsylvania.

5—Wilson Pearson stated that the Pearsons were related to Phineas Buckman.

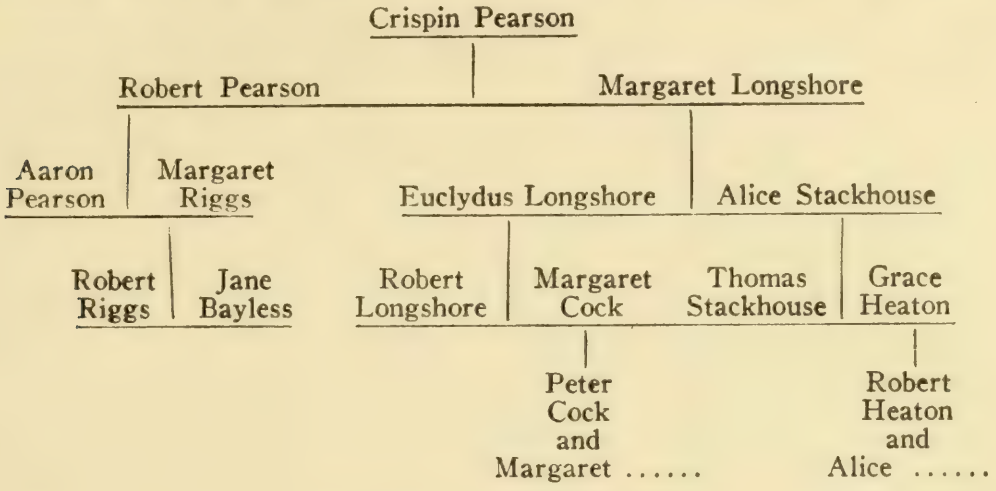
6—Wilson Pearson and Frederick Pearson told Mrs. Darrow that Isaac Scarborough and Amy Pearson were double cousins.

7—Crispin Pearson had a little money in the Isaac Scarborough Canada Hill 104-acre farm in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa.; and Wilson Pearson thought that he had inherited it or that John Scarborough, the Quaker preacher, had given it to him, as the Scarboroughs were said to have always had money in that place. Under the wills of John Scarborough, Jr., and John Scarborough, 3rd, the Quaker preacher, John Scarborough, 4th, the son of Robert Scarborough, was devised the said 150-acre Scarborough-Pearson farm. This he sold to Crispin Pearson and about the same time (1791) purchased from Crispin Pearson the 104-acre farm later occupied by his son and grandson, named Isaac Scarborough. It touches on the Lower York Road at Canada Hill in Solebury Township and extends back to the Mountain Road.

8—John Pearson, father of Wilson Pearson and son of Crispin Pearson, stated that Crispin Pearson had at least one sister.

9—The marriage certificate of Isaac Scarborough and Amy Pearson, dated 1794, found at page 128 of the Kirk Genealogy, is believed to have been witnessed only by relatives. Their names give a clue to the brother and sisters of Crispin Pearson.

Using the said family traditions to guide me, I have come to the conclusion that the line of descent of Crispin Pearson is as follows:



ROBERT PEARSON

At page 200 of the Women's Minutes of the Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends, on 7th month, 3rd, 1741, Alice Nelson and Sarah Wildman were appointed to speak to Margaret Pearson about her outgoings in marriage. She was permitted to retain her membership. Said minute is believed to relate to Margaret Longshore, the daughter of Euclydus Longshore, and to fix the approximate date of her marriage to Robert Pearson. In 1742, Robert Pearson was assessed as a married man and for £12 on the list of the taxables of Newtown Township, Bucks County, Pa. At page 67 of Volume 1, Third Series, of Pennsylvania Archives, it is stated that on 11th month, 20th, 1735, the commissioners of property of Pennsylvania signed a warrant to Robert Pearson for a city lot on the Schuylkill River. There is no certainty that the said warrant related to the Robert Pearson of Newtown Township.

It is thought that Robert Pearson and his wife, Margaret Longshore, had four children, Isaac, Alice, Margaret and Crispin, the last of whom is believed to have been born in 1748. Alice was doubtless named for her aunt Alice Longshore, the wife of Thomas Lamb, who took their certificates from the Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends to the Fairfax Monthly Meeting of Friends in Virginia. Margaret Pearson was doubtless named for her mother, Margaret Longshore.

Isaac Pearson married Jemima (probably Large). He is mentioned as a grandson in 1764 in the will of his grandfather, Euclydus Longshore (see Bucks County, Pa., Will Book No. 3, page 111) and was given the remainder of a house and a two-acre lot after the death of his mother, Margaret Atkinson, who received a life interest therein.

It is believed that the said Margaret Longshore Pearson Atkinson married John Atkinson for her second husband because from

1785 to 1789 the said John Atkinson was assessed as having a two-acre lot in Middletown Township and as having two head of cattle and sometimes one horse, and in 1791 Margaret Atkinson was assessed in said township for a house, two acres, and one head of cattle. And Isaac Pearson was assessed in 1783 as having fifteen acres, two horses and one head of cattle and in 1794 to 1798 as having one horse, two head of cattle and a two-acre lot. See Atkinson Genealogy. The said two-acre lot was located along the Neshaminy Creek in Middletown Township not far from the southern boundary of Newtown Township. On June 6, 1796, said lot was conveyed by the said Isaac and Jemima Pearson to Ann Severns. See Deed Book No. 29, page 430. The relationship of the said Isaac and Jemima Pearson to Crispin Pearson is established by the fact that they, on 12th month, 24th, 1794, witnessed the marriage certificate of Crispin Pearson's daughter, Amy, and Isaac Scarborough, my great grandparents. The said marriage certificate was also witnessed by Israel and Margaret Anderson, Grace Leedom, James and Katy Kinsey. See page 128 of the Kirk Genealogy. All of the said witnesses are known to have been relatives except those of the Roberts, Hambleton, Forst, Kinsey, Leedom, Anderson and Pellar families, and it is my opinion that they were also relatives. The Pearsons and Longshores of Newtown, Pa., were generally wheelwrights, blacksmiths and other mechanics.

On 11th month, 7th, 1790, the trustees of the Newtown Commons by deed recorded in Deed Book 28, page 611, conveyed to Isaac Pearson of Newtown, wheelwright, lot No. 16, located at the northwest corner of State and Greene Streets. Isaac Pearson built a frame house on this lot and resided there. A Longshore family resided in the yellow-dashed stone house on the west side of said State Street, adjoining the Pearson house. It is my guess that the Pearsons and Longshores established the agricultural works which adjoined the Pearson house on the south.

The Pearsons were frequently mentioned in the records and minutes of Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends, located at Langhorne, Bucks County, Pa. Margaret Pearson in 1762 lost her membership in the said Meeting because she married John Van Horn at the Presbyterian Church at Southampton, Pa. She is believed to have been the sister of Crispin Pearson. Likewise, Alice Pearson is believed to have been the sister of Crispin Pearson and in the same Church married Benjamin Leedom in 1765 and thus lost her membership in the said Monthly Meeting. The said marriages are listed in a book of early Pennsylvania marriages at the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

It may well be that Isaac Van Horn, the Justice of the Peace who married Amy Pearson and Isaac Scarborough, was her first cousin and the son of John Van Horn and Margaret Pearson, and named for his uncle, Isaac Pearson. It is believed that John Van Horn died and that for her second husband Margaret Pearson Van Horn married Israel Anderson residing on a farm recently owned by Howard

Atkinson on the Old York Road east of Buckingham, Pa., Post Office. They loaned John Pearson money on a mortgage when he purchased the homestead farm on the death of Crispin Pearson, and they signed the marriage certificate of Crispin's daughter, Amy. They are buried in the yard of the Presbyterian Church at Doylestown, Pa. Israel was the brother of James Anderson.

On 4th month, 6th, 1775, Benjamin and Alice Leedom joined Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends and on 1st Month, 1st, 1784, they and their children, Elijah, Susanna, Grace and Benjamin removed their certificate to the Falls Monthly Meeting. They are believed to have resided in the neighborhood of Washington's Crossing, formerly Taylorsville, Upper Makefield Township.

On 3rd month, 10th, 1796, Benjamin Leedom, Jr., filed with Middletown Monthly Meeting a certificate from the Falls Monthly Meeting and on 9th month, 15th, 1831, he married Elizabeth Clark. Both were then of Newtown Township.

On 9th month, 12th, 1830, Elijah Leedom, of Buckingham, married Jane Anderson of Buckingham. They were the parents of the late William B. Leedom of Lumberville, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., according to the statements of his son, George F. Leedom.

On 4th month, 22nd, 1790, Phineas Buckman of Newtown Township, son of William and Jane Buckman, and a member of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting, married Susanna, the daughter of Benjamin Leedom, of Lower Makefield, at the Upper Makefield Meeting House (at Dolington) under the auspices of the Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends. This verifies the Wilson Pearson family tradition that Phineas Buckman was a relative of his ancestor, Crispin Pearson.

Grace Leedom, 2nd month, 6th, 1792, filed with Buckingham her certificate from the Falls Monthly Meeting. On 9th month, 7th, 1796, she married a Kinsey. In signing the marriage certificate of Isaac Scarborough and Amy Pearson, page 128 of the Kirk Family Genealogy, she and Samuel Kinsey signed their names close together and it is presumed that he was the one she married. She lost her membership with the Buckingham Meeting through not marrying in conformity with the Quaker practice.

Alice Leedom, of Upper Makefield Township, on 11th month, 9th, 1820, at New Hope, Pa., married Joseph Stockdale, of Lower Makefield Township.

On 12th month 31st, 1831, John Allen married Elizabeth Leedom, both of Upper Makefield Township.

James Pellar, who, on 8th month, 2nd, 1750, married Sarah, the daughter of Enoch and Margaret (Smith) Pearson, in 1794 witnessed the marriage certificate of his neighbors, Amy Pearson and Isaac Scarborough. The said marriage certificate is the chart by which the relatives of Crispin Pearson can be ascertained.

On 3rd month, 17th, 1749, Joseph Kinsey married Hannah Yates at Buckingham. I believe her to have been the daughter of Joseph

Yates and Margaret Riggs Pearson Yates and the half sister of Robert Pearson. It is significant that in 1794, Samuel and Caty Kinsey witnessed the marriage certificate of Amy Pearson and Isaac Scarborough.

AARON PEARSON

At page 459 of the Minute Book of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County, Pa., from 1684 to 1730, now found in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Doylestown, Pa., and a copy of which is No. 590 on the shelves of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, it is stated that in 1710 Aaron Pearson was the constable for Wrightstown and Newtown Townships.

By deed dated 10th month, 7th, 1708, recorded at Doylestown in Deed Book 4, page 41, Israel Morris of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., conveyed to Aaron Pearson of Bucks County, Pa., tailor (possibly sailor), 98 acres of land therein described, located in Newtown Township, Bucks County, Pa., extending from the present Newtown Borough in a northwesterly direction nearly to the Wrightstown Township line. For a draft of the said farm see the map of Newtown Township on page 207 of Volume 1 of Davis and Ely's History of Bucks County, Pa., published by the Lewis Publishing Company.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Aaron Pearson were granted to his widow, Margaret, of Newtown Township, Bucks County, Pa., on June 16, 1718. Her step-father, Henry Margerum, of Makefield Township became her bondsman. At the request of Margaret Pearson Thomas Hilbourn, John Penquit, Stephan Twining and Joseph Lupton filed an inventory of his personal effects.

A deed dated June 10, 1733, from Isaac Pennington, Sheriff of Bucks County, Pa., to Stephan Twining of Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pa., recorded at Doylestown in Deed Book 7, page 52, recites that John Pearson, as the eldest son and heir-at-law of Aaron Pearson, became seized of one-half of Aaron Pearson's messuage, tenement and 128 acres of land located in Newtown Township, therein described.

The deed from James Briggs and wife of Falls Township to John Story of Newtown Township, dated December 22, 1748, recorded in Deed Book 11, page 535, recites that Israel Morris conveyed land in Newtown Township unto Aaron Pearson, as above mentioned, and that Aaron Pearson, being so thereof seized, died intestate, leaving to survive him two sons and one daughter. Whereby two equal undivided fourth parts of the aforesaid 98½ acres did descend unto Margaret Pearson and to Robert Pearson, the two younger children of the said Aaron Pearson, and that after being lawfully partitioned the said Margaret and Robert Pearson by deeds dated February 28, 1736, and November 6, 1739, did grant their respective shares of the said 98½ acres unto Euclydus Longshore of Middletown Township, etc.

The will of Jane Margerum, the wife of Henry Margerum, proved 8th month, 18th, 1740, and registered at Doylestown in Will Book No. 2, page 9, mentions her descendants named Margerum and also her son, William Riggs, and her grandsons, John and Robert Pearson, and her grandchildren, Margaret Pearson, Jane, Providence, Joseph, William and Hannah Yates.

The will of Henry Margerum filed in the office of the Register of Wills at Doylestown, Pa., provides *inter alia* as follows:

"I give and bequeath to my wife's daughter, Margaret Yates, and her husband Joseph and her children, John, Robert, and Margaret Pearson and Jane and Joseph Yates and also to my friend, William Riggs 6 shillings apiece."

For her second husband, Margaret Riggs Pearson married Joseph Yates, the son of James Yates. James Yates of Newtown Township left a will dated December 31, 1730, probated at Doylestown, April 2, 1733, mentioning wife, Agnes, and children named Joseph, James, Peter, Robert, Agnes, Isabelle, Sarah and Margaret.

THE RIGGS FAMILY

Mrs. Mary H. Headman a genealogist of Haddonfield, New Jersey, states that the New Jersey Baylesses were descended from John Bayless, who was born in Wales about 1617 and settled in Massachuetts. He was later a magistrate at Jamaica, Long Island. Robert Riggs married Jane Bayless at Burlington, New Jersey, on 8th Month 22, 1688, as is shown by the New Jersey Archives—Marriage Records, 1665 to 1800, First Series, Volume 22. He had two children by her, named William and Margaret Riggs. He died about 1692 and in October, 1693, she married Henry Margerum. In the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey, in the back of a book entitled "Burlington Records," was found the following:

Henry Marjoram
&
Jane Rigg
Oct. 3, 1693

Henry Marjoram and Jane Rigg solomnized their marriage the 3rd day of October anno 1693 at ye house of Jane Rigg in Burlington before Edward Hunloke, Dept. Gov. & Thos. Revell, Justice and in the presence of many other evidences.

1688
Robert Rigg
&
Jane Baylisse

The marriage between Rogert Rigg and Jane Bayliss was solemnized the 25th August 1688 before Edward Hunloke & Richard Basnott & Thos. Revell, Reg^{r}, & in the presence of us Thomas Satterthwait, James Hill, Saml Wills, James Crook, Thos Rapor, Rich'd Lord, Saml Ffurnis, Jno Gardnor, Gov. Rowall, Chi Snodon, Jno Olivor, Rich Davis, Margrott Hunloke, Susanna Ffurnis, Ffrancis Crook, Margrott Olivir & Margroot Dowhurst.

1692 Jane Riggs at her request as executrix of ye last will and Testament of Robt Rigge dated the 28th December anno 1692 had ltr of admission to administer upon ye goods, chattels of sd testator within this province. Haveing first proved ye said will of the testator. Inventory according to law & given it into ye registry and given sufficient bond and security according to law, which original will, inventory and bond are in ye office. Thos. Gardnor. Danl Wills.

Thomas Revell, Justice, Reg.

Henry Margerum owned a farm located on the banks of the Delaware River, near the boundary between Falls Township and Lower Makefield Township, at the point where Potato Creek flows into the Delaware River, about a mile north of Morrisville, Pa. He took his second wife, Jane Bayless Riggs, to the said farm where undoubtedly her children by her first husband, William and Margaret Riggs, were brought up. They were members of the Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends.

The will of Robert Rigg is given herewith in full.

The 29th day of the first month called March 1692;

I Robert Rigg of the towne of Burlington in the province of West Jersey being weak of boddy but of good and perfect memory praised be to God doe make and ordin this my last will and testament In manner following.

Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my Executrix hereafter named my dwelling house and lotts to have & enjoy the same till my son William be at the age of twenty and one years after that My will Is that my said son shall have the lower part of the house and my said Executrix the upper part of the house dureing her life and then to my son his heires and assignes forever

2dly I give to my son the bed and bedding in the Chamber and one pewter dish and six pewter plates

3dly I give unto my daughter margrett one pewter dish and six pewter plates

4thly I give onto my Executrix full power by and with the advise of Peter Fretwell to sell and make a good & lawful Title of the lott of land next joining to Samuell Furnis lott for payment of my debt and also I doe appoint the money due to me in England and now assigned to George Hutchinson by bills of Exchange for payment of my debts

5thly I give and bequeath to my said daughter margarett the sum of ten pounds to be paid onto her by my son William within one Yeare after he shall possess and enjoy the whole house and lott thereonto belonging

Lastly I doe nominate and appoint my beloved wife Jane Rigg to be my true and lawful Executrix of this my last Will and Testa-

ment Revoakeing and makeing null & void all wills and testaments formerly by me made

In Witness whereof I have hereonto sett my hand & seale the day & yeare above said

Memorand I give and bequeath unto my son William all my *arctes* & ta'ks and workeing tooles:

Robert Rigg (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Declared in the presence of us Abraham Seneor, Peter Fretwell, James Jill.

This will was probated at Burlington, N. J., before Richard Ingoldsby, Esq., Lt. Gov., on March 27th, 1708; and is recorded in Liber 1 of Wills, folio 191.

THE LONGSHORE, COCK, STACKHOUSE and HEATON FAMILIES

Margaret Longshore, the wife of Robert Pearson, according to the records of the Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends, was born 4-21-1724. She was the daughter of Euclydus and Alice (Stackhouse) Longshore. Euclydus Longshore was a cordwainer by trade. He took a very active part in the said Meeting and was a wealthy and prominent man of affairs, owning much land in Middletown and Newtown Townships, Bucks County, Pa. He was born in 1692 and died in 1764. On 1-8-1718/19 he married Alice Stackhouse under the auspices of the said Meeting. He was the son of Robert and Margaret (Cock) Longshore.

The Longshore Genealogy, edited by Alfred Rudolph Justice, the noted Quaker Genealogist of Philadelphia, assumes that Robert Longshore migrated from Lancashire, England. He was a deputy surveyor general for William Penn. He married Margaret, the daughter of Peter and Margaret Cock, probably after 1690. He died in Philadelphia intestate about 1694-5. His widow, Margaret, was the daughter of a prominent Swedish magistrate, Peter Cock, who had emigrated from the Swedish University town of Upsala in 1741 and settled in the Passyunk portion of the present city of Philadelphia. At page 126 of the said Longshore Genealogy it is stated that Peter Cock owned 100 acres of land "where the City of Philadelphia now stands." He owned much land and was a wealthy and prominent Swede.

Margaret Cock Longshore before 4-6-1697 married Thomas Jenner (see Exemplification Deed Book Volume 1, page 424, at Philadelphia). Her will, dated 8-5-1701, proved at Philadelphia 11-9-1701, mentions children named Euclydus and Alice Longshore and Mary Jenner. At page 128 the Longshore Genealogy states that Alice Longshore probably married William Scarborough. At any rate, Mr. and Mrs. William Scarborough of Aquetong, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., named a son Euclydus, a name not

likely to have been chosen unless it was also the name of a near relative: Hence, the belief that William Scarborough married Alice Longshore. This establishes the relationship of Crispin Pearson to the Scarborough Family, which is one of the traditions of the Pearson Family heretofore recited.

According to a historical sketch of "The First Ancestors of the Stackhouse Family in America, by William R. Stackhouse," Thomas and Margaret Jenner owned land in Bucks County, Pa. This would account for Euclydus and Alice Longshore both marrying Bucks Countians.

Alice, the wife of Euclydus Longshore, was born 2-1-1699 and was the daughter of Thomas and Grace (Heaton) Stackhouse. At page 39 of the said Stackhouse Genealogy it is said that Thomas Stackhouse on 7-27-1688 married Grace Heaton under the auspices of the Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends, and also that in 1690 he built the Middletown Meeting House. He came from the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. He was a prominent man and a large land owner of Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pa. He resided on a large farm near the Neshaminy Creek in Middleown Township, adjoining that of his father-in-law, Robert Heaton.

Robert Heaton, as shown by Holmes' map of the Early Settlers, was one of the first settlers in Middletown Township. He built the first mill in the Township. He brought with him a letter of recommendation from the Quaker Meeting at Settle, Yorkshire, England. Clement and Maurice Heaton of Old Mill Road, West Nyack, New York, have a great deal of data relating to the English Heaton Family.

EXPLANATORY NOTE BY THE EDITOR: Mr. Henry W. Scarborough recently made a typewritten report to Mrs. Annie E. P. Darrow, giving in full the genealogical facts which he had gathered together with his authorities and stating the conclusions he had reached. The said report is considered too long to be presented entire in this book; but some parts of it bear so directly on topics of interest to the Pearson descendants that such parts may well be published here.

Among the subjects treated by Mr. Scarborough in his manuscripts and not here printed are The Ancestors of Aaron Pearson, Pearsons who might be related to Aaron Pearson, The Maiden Name of Mary (wife of John Scarborough), The Maiden Name of Elizabeth (wife of Robert Scarborough), and The Bush River Monthly Meeting of Friends in South Carolina. It is hoped that the sections of the manuscripts omitted here may be published subsequently together with notes on other related Bucks County Families.

DESCENT OF PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER FROM THE SCARBOROUGH FAMILY OF BUCKS COUNTY, PA., AND LONDON, ENGLAND

(Contributed by Henry W. Scarborough, Esq., of Philadelphia.)

1—Herbert Clark Hoover, born Aug. 10, 1874, at West Branch, Iowa; elected 31st President of the United States; son of

2—Jesse Clark Hoover and Huldah Minthorn, daughter of

3—Theodore Minthorn and Mary Wasley, daughter of

4—Henry Wasley and Ann Toole, daughter of

5—Aaron Toole and Rachel Haworth (resident of Youngstreet, Ontario), daughter of

6—Mary Garner and John Haworth (members of the Buckingham, Hopewell, Haverford and Goshen Meetings, born in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pa., buried at the burial ground connected with Springfield Monthly Meeting, Delaware County, Pa.), son of

7—George Haworth and Sarah Scarborough (resided in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pa., and were members of Buckingham Monthly Meeting), daughter of

8—Mary and John Scarborough (settled in Langhorne, Bucks County, Pa., in 1682; member of Middletown and Falls and the founder of Buckingham Monthly Meeting; moved to Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., in 1700; buried at Buckingham), son of

9—John Scarborough (resided on Hosier Lane, London; belonged to Peel Monthly Meeting of Friends, and is buried at Bunhill Fields, London. In 1682 he settled in Langhorne, Bucks County, Pa., but in 1684 returned to London), probably son of

10—William Scarborough of Hosier Lane, London, who was born in 1598, belonged to Peel Monthly Meeting of Friends, and is buried at Checkers Alley.

NEW JERSEY PEARSON DATA

(Obtained from Mrs. Elizabeth Satterthwaite, genealogist, of Trenton, N. J.)

I

INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBSTONES

(In the Pearson Graveyard, near White Horse Tavern, below Trenton, N. J.)

Robert Pearson, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled in this locality 1681. Died March 27, 1704.

Katrin Pearson, widow of Robert Pearson. Died March 19, 1715.

Robert Pearson, Esq. Died May 21, 1753. Aged 67 years, 2 mos., 10 days. (Born March 11, 1686.)

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Pearson, Esq. Died April 23, 1722. Aged about 36 years. (Born 1686.)

Mary, wife of Robert Pearson, Esq. Died April 27, 1771. Aged 71 years, 6 mos. (Born February, 1700.)

Grace, wife of William Duglas and daughter of Robert and Mary Pearson. Died April 17, 1751. Aged 26 years, 2 mos., 11 days. (Born Feb. 6, 1725.)

John Pearson. Died 1748. Aged 18 years. (Born 1730.)

Isaac Pearson. Died April 14, 1733. Aged 1 yr., 10 mos., 19 days. (Born May 6, 1731.)

Rebekah Pearson. Died March 7, 1744. Aged 11 yrs., 3 mos., 5 days. (Born December 2, 1732.)

Robert Pearson. Born August, 1739. Died Jan. 20, 1820.

Mary, wife of Robert Pearson. Died Feb. 26, 1798. Aged 52 yrs., 2 mos., 8 days. (Born Dec. 16, 1745.)

Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary Pearson. Died Feb. 14, 1844. Aged 73 yrs. (Born 1771.)

Joseph Pearson, son of Robert and Mary Pearson. Died Dec. 20, 1775. Aged 10 yrs., 3 mos. (Born Sept. 20, 1765.)

William Pearson. Died Sept. 20, 1835. Aged 67 yrs. (Born 1768.)

Susan Pearson, wife of William Pearson. Died Dec. 8, 1810. Aged 37 yrs. (Born 1772.)

Sarah, daughter of Robert and Mary Pearson. Died Nov. 26, 1797. Aged 10 yrs., 7 mos., 1 day. (Born April 26, 1778.)

Ann, daughter of Robert and Mary Pearson. Died Dec. 29, 1797. Aged 21 yrs., 3 mos., and 9 days. (Born Sept. 20, 1776.)

Theodosia, daughter of Robert and Mary Pearson, Born Sept. 14, 1780. Died Jan. 12, 1820.

Rachel, daughter of Robert and Mary Pearson, Born Oct. 25, 1786. Died Oct. 28, 1828.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Mary Pearson. Died Aug. 27, 1850. Aged 58 years. (Born 1792.)

Elizabeth Pearson. Born at Nottingham, Sept. 30, 1803. Died at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1867.

Ann Pearson, wife of Joseph L. West. Born Apr. 16, 1804. Died Aug. 20, 1836.

Mary G. Pearson, wife of George H. Steward. Born Apr. 26, 1817. Died May 10, 18—.

Hezekiah, son of Zachariah B. Pearson and Elizabeth Cubberly. Died July 17, 1858. Aged 3 mos., 24 days. Another son of theirs died Dec. 15, 1861. Aged 2 yrs., 7 mos., 2 days.

II.

ABSTRACTS OF PEARSON WILLS

(From Office of Secretary of State, Trenton, N. J.)

WILL of Robert Pearson of Nottingham, Burlington County. dated 22d of 1 month, 1703/4, (March 22, 1704, N. S.); probated 24 April, 1704. Inventory made April 25, 1704.

To wife, Katharine. One half goods. After her death Son Robert to have all Real Estate and Personal Estate.

Wife, Son Robert and William Emly, executors.

Witnesses, Thomas Tindall and Anne Watson and John Abbott. (Unrecorded Wills, Vol. Q, page 305.)

Will of Catharine Pearson of Nottingham, Burlington County. Widow. Dated 15 March, 1714/15. Probated 11 April, 1715.

To Granddaughter Catharine Pearson, 50 pounds when 21. To Granddaughters Mary, Elizabeth and Rachel Pearson, sisters, 20 pounds each when 21. John Milbourne, 40 shillings; Mary Clayton, 40 shillings.

Son Robert, Residue of estate and named as executor.

Witnesses, John Rogers, Thomas King and Wm. Emley. (Vol. Q, 601 C.)

Will of Robert Pearson of Nottingham, Burlington County. Dated Sept. 13, 1751. Probated June 22, 1753. Inventory made June 6, 1753.

To wife Mary, one-third moveables.

To son Isaac, Plantation I bought of John Rogers.

To son Robert, 490 Acres of Land.

To Grandchildren John Parker, Robert Parker, Richard Parker, Nathaniel Parker, Elizabeth Parker and Catherine Parker, 100 pounds.

To daughter Elizabeth Hutchinson, the land which my father, Robert Pearson, bought of John Hutchinson, 500 acres for life. After her death to her sons, John, Robert, Jonathan and Thomas Hutchinson, and to her daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel, Ann

and Mary, each five pounds, and five pounds to her youngest son.

To daughter Mary Nipe, twenty shillings, and to her children, Isaac Quigley, Robert Quigley, Daniel Quigley, Thomas Quigley, John Quigley, Moses Quigley, Aaron Quigley and Mary Quigley, eight pounds each.

To daughter Rachel Douglass, 130 pounds, and to her children, Alexander, Robert and William, five pounds each.

To daughter Ann Yard, land in Trenton where she lives which I bought of the executors of Isaac Barrow, and to her sons, James and John Yard, 5 pounds each.

To grandson George Douglass, land in Trenton which formerly belonged to James Crawford, which I bought of the Loan Office; but if he die under 21, then the land to be sold and the money given to my children, Isaac, Robert, Rachel, Ann, Achsah and Theodosia.

To granddaughters Elizabeth Reed and Sarah, 5 pounds each above the 50 pounds I have promised to Andrew Reed.

To grandson John Pearson, land I bought of John Stevenson, 160 acres; 60 acres to be surveyed.

To grandson Robert Pearson, land I bought of James and Edward Draper, 160 acres and 61 acres more.

To granddaughters Elizabeth Pearson and Catherine Pearson, each 45 pounds when 21.

To daughters Achsah Pearson and Theodosia Pearson, land which I bought of John Marland, 200 acres when they come of age.

Wife Mary, executrix; witnesses, Joseph Yard, Phillip Welch, Edmund Douglass and Anne Abbott. (File 6301 C.)

Will of Mary Pearson of Nottingham Township, Burlington County. Widow of Robert Pearson, deceased. Dated Nov. 3, 1770. Probated Dec. 10, 1771.

To daughter Achsah Imley or her children, 50 pounds.

To grandchildren Robert, Peter, Mary, Lydia, William, Elizabeth and Theodosia Imley, children of daughter Achsah, 38 pounds each when of age.

To daughter Theodosia Hunt, 50 pounds.

To son Isaac Pearson, I give a negro.

To son Robert Pearson, I give a negro.

My 103-acre tract of land to be sold and the money paid to my grandsons Pearson Hunt and Wilson, 6 pounds each. To Theodosia Castor, 5 pounds, and the residue to my grandsons John and William Pearson and my granddaughter Mary Pearson.

To granddaughters Mary, Lydia and Elizabeth Imlay, beds.

To grandson George Douglass, the bond I hold against him.

Sons Isaac Pearson and Robert Pearson, executors; witnesses, Joseph Higbee, Rachel Higbee and Abraham Skirm. (File 958 C.)

WILL of Lorancy Pierson of Nottingham Township, Burlington County. Dated 23 June, 1831. Probated 26 September, 1831. Inventory made 19 September, 1831.

To daughter Ann Cubberly, my apparel.

To son Robert Pierson a bed; to son William L. Pierson, a bed; to my beloved Abra. M. Pierson, a bed; to son Alexander D. Pierson, a bed.

To daughters Sarah Cubberly and Rebecca J. Pierson the rents arising from my thirds of Thomas Pierson's real estate, rented to Abra. M. Pierson and Alexander D. Pierson.

Sons Thomas S. Pierson and Robert S. Pierson, executors.

Witnesses, Thomas Lawrence and Benjamin Yard.

Signed by mark. (File 14061 C.)

III.

MARRIAGE LICENSE BONDS

Bond dated March 24, 1730. John Hutchinson of Perth Amboy Township, Middlesex County, yeoman, to marry Elizabeth Pearson of Nottingham, Burlington County.

Bond dated September 28, 1733. Philip Quigley of Nottingham, Burlington County, to marry Mary Pearson.

Bond dated July 9, 1735. John Pearson of Darby, Pa., saddler, to marry Rachel Hibbard of Blockley, Pa.

Bond dated January 5, 1736. John Pearson of Evesham, Burlington County, husbandman, to marry Sarah Hamot of Gloucester County, N. J.

Bond dated Nov. 13, 1746. John Pearson of Chester County, Pa., saddler, to marry Sarah Wood of Chester County, spinster.

Bond dated April 12, 1764. Robert Pearson of Burlington County, N. J., to marry Mary Higbee of Hunterdon County.

Bond dated February 12, 1772, of Chester Township, Burlington County, to marry Sarah Lippincott of the same place.

IV.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

1728, Sept. 16. Benjamin Pearson and Elizabeth Parr, both of Penna.

1730, Sept. 24. Rachel Pearson and John Douglass, both of Burlington County.

1731, June 2. Joseph Pearson and Dorothy Stevenson, both of Burlington County.

1736, April 12. Hannah Pearson and Ephraim Fenton, both of Bucks County, Pa.

1739, Jan. 29. Thomas Pearson and Sarah Hoff, he of Burlington County, she of Trenton, N. J.

1746, Oct. 16. Isaac Pearson and Rebecca Scattergood, both of Burlington County.

1747, Dec. 1. John Pierson and Mary Bloomfield, both of Middlesex County.

1749, Oct. 30. James Pierson and Charity Field, both of Bucks County, Pa.

1761, Dec. 7. Isaac Pearson and Elizabeth Smith, both of Burlington County.

1762, Dec. 4. Azel Pierson and Mary Siden, he of Cumberland County, N. J., and she of Salem County, N. J.

1763, Oct. 1. William Pierson and Ann Gray, both of Hunterdon County.

1764, Feb. 21. Theodosia Pearson and Abraham Hunt, she of Burlington County, and he of Hunterdon County.

1766, May 15. John Pierson and Sarah Stout, he of Burlington County, and she of Monmouth County.

1767, Feb. 9. James Pearson and Elizabeth Arnell, both of Burlington County.

1768, Jan. 25. Katharine Pearson and Archyball William Yard of Trenton, N. J.

1770, Dec. 28. Zebulon Pearson and Mary Siedman, both of Gloucester County.

1772, Sept. 29. Joseph Pearson and Hannah Bates, both of Moorestown, N. J.

1773, Dec. 25. Isaac Pierson and Abigail Atkinson, of Burlington County.

1782, Oct. 3. John Pierson and Rebeckah French, of Maidenhead, N. J.

1783, Feb. 22. Elizabeth Pearson and Adam Parker, both of Burlington County.

The above data on marriage licenses have been taken from New Jersey Archives, volume XXII, first series.

V.

RECORDS OF CHESTERFIELD MONTHLY MEETING

We the committee appointed to enquire into the right of membership of Sarah B. Coleman, report that on inspection of the minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, Pa., Job Pearson laid before that meeting an acknowledgment condemning his outgoing in marriage, which was accepted 10 month, 1773.

And a certificate was prepared and signed for him in 5 mo., 1776, that Mary Pearson, wife of Job Pearson, made an acknowledgment before the Monthly Meeting of Chesterfield condemning her going out in marriage, which was accepted in Second month, 1773.

It also appears from the family records of Job and Mary Pearson aforesaid and of the births of their children, that Sarah Pearson, daughter of Job and Mary, now Sarah B. Coleman, was born 17 of 9th month, 1775, from which it appears to the satisfaction of the Committee that she is a member of our Religious Society.

Which we submit to the Meeting at Chesterfield, eighth day of eighth month, 1809.

Joseph Lawrie,
Wm. Chapman.

(Vol. B.1, page 150, copies of loose paper)

Certificates to the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting from Buckingham in 1724 and from Wrightstown in 1730, were signed by Enoch Pearson; and a certificate in 1743 was received from Nathan Pearson of North Carolina.

VI.

CHANGE OF PAYEE

Agreement dated September 11, 1740, between Robert Pearson of Nottingham Township and Andrew Reed of Trenton.

Whereas Robert Pearson by instrument of writing made April 1, 1735, recites that whereas there was a purpose of marriage between said Andrew Reed and Sarah daughter of said Robert Pearson, and the said Robert Pearson had agreed to give said Andrew Reed lands and goods to the value of 250 pounds, and whereas the marriage has since taken place and Andrew has had issue by the said Sarah, daughters Elizabeth and Sarah, and Sarah the wife has lately died, there being 50 pounds still unpaid; Robert proposes that, instead of paying the 50 pounds to Andrew, it be given to each of said children at 21 or marriage, and to this the said Andrew Reed agrees.

Robert Pearson,
Andrew Reed.

Witnesses, Joseph Pearce and William Pearson. See Vol. G. H. of Deeds, page 29; recorded at Trenton, N. J.

VII.

PETITION TO LEGISLATURE

(Seeking confirmation of title to real estate.)

The petition herewith presented in full hinges on the fact that in colonial times the law of primogeniture prevailed in New Jersey. It was the right of an eldest son to inherit all his father's real estate.

The document reads thus:

Petition to the Legislature of New Jersey by John W. Pearson and wife Ann, Mary Pearson, Elizabeth Pearson, Theodosia Pearson, Grace Gill (late Pearson), and Rachel Pearson stating that, by will of their grandfather Robert Pearson in 1751, their father Robert Pearson became seized of a large landed estate in the Township of Nottingham which by reason of the law the said John W. Pearson would be entitled to the whole thereof on the death of their father, and the said John W. Pearson and Ann his wife desire that the rest of the family may have a share therein; and they did by quit-

claim deed April 28, 1806, they John W. Pearson, the eldest son and heir of Robert Pearson, George D. Pearson, Robert N. Pearson, Mary Pearson, Grace Pearson and Rachel Pearson, did release part of said land (Deed Book, page 565, Burlington Deeds); and there being doubts as to the release in the life time of said Robert Pearson and before the estate was vested in said John W. Pearson, they therefore pray that an act be passed to make said release and transfer valid.

VIII.

EARLY PEARSON HOUSEHOLDS OF NEW JERSEY

(Tabulated by William C. Armstrong.)

The tabulation presented below is based solely on the information contained in the foregoing New Jersey Pearson data, hence each reader can judge for himself as to its correctness. The occurrence of a name among the data and its omission in these lists does not mean that the person is not a descendent of Robert Pearson, the immigrant; it means only that the evidence of such descent is not at hand.

Robert Pearson emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled in 1681 in the vicinity of White Horse Tavern, below Trenton, N. J. He died in 1704. His wife, Katrin, died in 1715. Both are buried in the Pearson graveyard and both left wills. Robert, the emigrant, in his will names his wife Katrin and their son Robert (the second); Katrin in her will names her son Robert (the second) and her four granddaughters, Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth and Rachel, minors, giving to Catherine, her namesake, thirty pounds more than to each of the other sisters.

Tracts of land were surveyed to Robert Pearson as follows: 200 acres in 1684 on Crosswicks Creek, 100 acres in 1690, and 241 acres in 1693. (See Revell's Surveys, pages 85, 100 and 122.)

Only child of Robert and Katrin:

i. Robert Pearson (the second), Esquire. Born 1686; died 1753. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, born 1686, died 1722; his second wife was Mary, born 1700, died 1771.

Robert Pearson, the second, served on the Grand Jury at a General Quarter Session of the Peace held December 11, 1711, and to him a commission as Justice of the Peace for Burlington County was issued on August 19, 1732.

Robert Pearson, the second, Esquire, and his first wife, Elizabeth, had six daughters:

i. Catherine Pearson who married ——— Parker and had six children, John, Robert, Richard, Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Catherine.

ii. Mary Pearson who in 1733 married Philip Quigley and had eight children, Isaac, Robert, Daniel, Thomas, John, Moses, Aaron and Mary; after the death of Philip, Mary married a Nape.

iii. Elizabeth Pearson who married in 1730 John Hutchinson of Perth Amboy, N. J., and had nine or ten children, John, Robert, Jonathan, Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel, Ann and Mary, and "youngest son."

iv. Rachel Pearson who in 1730 married John Douglas and had Alexander, Robert and William.

It is probable that other children were born to this union during the interval between 1714, the date of the grandmother's will, and 1722, the date of the mother's death, so that Mrs. Ann Yard and Mrs. Sarah Reed, and perhaps others, may be placed here provisionally.

v. Ann Pearson who married ——— Yard, dwelt at Trenton, N. J., and had children, James and John.

vi. Sarah Pearson who died in 1740. Soon after April 1, 1735, she married Andrew Reed and had Elizabeth and Sarah.

Robert Pearson, the second, Esquire, and his second wife, Mary, had eight children:

vii. Grace Pearson, b. 1725, d. 1751; m. William Douglas and had George.

viii. John Pearson, 1730-1748; unmarried.

ix. Isaac Pearson, 1731-1733; unmarried.

x. Rebekah Pearson, 1732-1744; unmarried.

xi. Isaac Pearson (again), probably the Isaac named in the will.

xii. Robert Pearson, the third, b. 1739, d. 1820; m. in 1764 Mary Higbee. (See below.)

xiii. Achsah Pearson who m. ——— Imlay and had children, Mary, Lydia and Elizabeth.

xiv. Theodosia Pearson who in 1764 m. Abraham Hunt and had Pearson and Wilson.

Robert Pearson, the third, in 1764 m. Mary Higbee of Hunterdon County, N. J.; she was b. 1745, d. 1798. The data are insufficient for the drawing up of a reliable list of their children, a few names are included doubtfully:

i. Joseph, 1765-1775.

ii. John W., eldest surviving son; m. Ann ———.

iii. George D.

iv. Mary, 1771-1844; unmarried.

v. Robert N.

vi. Grace, m. ——— Gill.

vii. Ann, 1776-1797; m. Adam Yard.

viii. Sarah, 1778-1797; unmarried.

ix. Theodosia, 1780-1820; unmarried.

x. Rachel, 1786-1828; unmarried.

xi. Elizabeth, 1792-1850; d. unmarried in St. Louis, Mo.

It is too much to hope that the foregoing classification is free from mistakes; it is offered as a convenient checking list.

THE DELAWARE BRANCH OF THE PEARSON FAMILY

Compiled by
GEORGE BURTON PEARSON, M.D., Newark, Delaware

FOREWORD

In compliance with a request from Mrs. A. E. Pearson Darrow of Pasadena, Cal., some time ago, I have undertaken to compile this record of the Delaware Branch of the Pearson Family in America.

It will be observed that I have confined my record to the descendants of one John Pearson who emigrated from England to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in New Castle County, Delaware. He is the progenitor of this branch of the Pearson family.

So limited are the available facts, the essential documents and records in most cases having been destroyed or lost, that it has been difficult to obtain from the annals of those early days in the history of our State the correct data. Few persons can be aware of the difficulty encountered in obtaining the correct names and location of the lineal descendants down through five or six generations. It is rather surprising how little thought was given during the early part of the nineteenth century to the preservation of records.

The writer has spent time and effort in the preparation of this brief narrative. He has utilized traditions guardedly, preferring to base his statements on authentic records. He has spared no pains to get the facts and has endeavored to do justice to all.

One thought has caused the writer sincere regret. There are, doubtless, some who have lived useful and noble lives, whose deeds and achievements are worthy of comment but whose names are barely mentioned, while others, no more deserving of notice, have their character and accomplishments minutely detailed. Thus the good works of one is permitted to sink into oblivion while the other is embalmed in the family annals. The reason of this is that the facts could not be ascertained.

Though fragmentary, the data here furnished are probably nowhere else gathered together and it is hoped that some future historian will fill in the missing items and give the world a complete Pearson Genealogy.

G. BURTON PEARSON.

March Tenth, Ninteen Thirty-Two.

DELAWARE BRANCH

To trace the history of our ancestors down through the centuries and to transmit a record of their deeds is a duty we owe to ourselves and to our children. To be able to tell from what country our forefathers came and where they settled will be of increasing interest to future generations.

To bring together in proper form and redeem from undeserved neglect the history of our ancestors, to rescue from oblivion many interesting facts which would otherwise be lost will always be a source of gratification. The inducement which impelled one's ancestors to leave their native land and loved ones and come to America will continue to be an interesting subject of inquiry.

More than two hundred years ago the aristocracy of Europe, particularly of France and England, had trampled upon humanity until they could endure it no longer. For centuries every effort had been made to keep the people ignorant that they might not know their wrongs and poor that they might not resent them. No man, not nobly born, whatever might be his character or genius, was deemed a fit companion for the privileged class. Even Christianity as sanctioned by the state was administered only by the children of the nobles, exulting in princely incomes exacted from the people, became essentially the instrument to uphold oppression. This religion was so manifestly not the true religion of Christ that kings, lords and ecclesiasties were all alike vigilant not to allow the people to read the Bible, lest they should find out the truth of its teachings.

And so it was that our ancestors fled from feudal Europe to found in this new world a pure democracy where under equal rights and impartial law every man should be entitled to all money he could earn, to all the comforts he could honestly accumulate, to all the education and culture he could attain and to the freedom to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. These principles of liberty and the opportunities afforded to all in the new world were the real inducements that caused our ancestors to cross the ocean and endure the deprivations and hardships of a strange land with all the heroism and courage of the true pioneer.

The surname Pearson is English and is thought to be of Danish origin. It dates back in England to the Norman Conquest. Some very cultured and noted personages are among the Pearsons in England. These have already been referred to elsewhere in this volume.

The main purpose of this article is to describe the Delaware branch of the Pearson family, trace them back to England and give some idea of the descendants of John Pearson, the immigrant. The source of this information is family records, court records, tombstone inscriptions, church membership records, libraries of historical societies and various other authorities.

JOHN PEARSON OF DELAWARE

790. JOHN PEARSON, the progenitor of the Delaware Branch of the Pearson family, was born in Yorkshire, England, about the year 1660. For the purpose of ready identification the number 790 has been assigned to him in this genealogy. Of his parentage we have no record. It is thought his home was in Sheffield and that his ancestors had been shipbuilders in Liverpool. When about eighteen years of age in company with an older brother, Claude, he came to America. According to tradition the brother settled in New York or New Jersey, but it has not been possible to trace him or his descendants. Kinship between the Pearsons of Delaware and those of Solesbury Township, Bucks County, Pa., has been assumed but has not yet been definitely established. John Pearson settled in New Castle County, Delaware. He acquired a tract of land along the Delaware River including Bombay Hook Island. Here he built his home and lived. He married and had one child, Thomas Pearson, whose identification number is 791.

+ 791. i. Thomas Pearson, son of John, was b. about 1688 and d. about 1756. His wife's name was Christian. They dwelt at Bombay Hook, New Castle County, Delaware. Three children:

+ 792. i. William Pearson, who was b. about 1714 and d. in 1793. His wife's name was Avia. William was a farmer and local preacher and lived in Thoroughfare Neck, Del. In his will he provided for an annual payment to the support of the Methodist Meeting House at Thoroughfare and for the poor members of the society.

+ 793. ii. Richard Pearson was b. about 1717 and d. in March, 1798. He married and had four children. He dwelt at Bombay Hook.

794. iii. Edward Pearson was b. about 1720 and d. about 1742. He is mentioned in his father's will as being a minor. No further record.

792. WILLIAM PEARSON and his wife Avia had two children:

795. i. Richard Pearson. No further record.

796. ii. Margaret Pearson, who m. Joseph White.

793. RICHARD PEARSON, 1717-1798, m. and lived at Bombay Hook. The name of his wife has not been ascertained. In addi-

tion to farming, in later years he owned sailboats and conducted a freight line between Philadelphia and points along the Delaware River. He was large, robust, strong and rugged.

During the early days of the Revolutionary War he was taken prisoner on a British man-of-war and held a short time. As he traveled the river a great deal and knew the channel, it is probable that the captain of the British vessel undertook to compel him to pilot them up the Delaware River to Philadelphia. He must have offered some resistance as he was slightly wounded when returned to his home at Bombay Hook. He d. in 1798 and was buried on the homestead farm, where in later years many of his descendants were interred. Sad to say, the stones and markers are all gone as the ground was plowed up long ago and has been tilled over ever since.

Richard Pearson's four children:

797. i. John Pearson was b. April 14, 1759 and d. November 12, 1829, at his home on Duck Creek, near Smyrna, Del. His first wife was Martha Hacker; his second was Catherine Clemens Lusby.

798. ii. Nancy Pearson, who m. Mr. Bostig. She is mentioned in her father's will. No further record.

799. iii. Elizabeth Pearson lived at home and cared for it after the death of her mother. Her filial devotion was recognized and rewarded by her father, who left the home and the bulk of the estate to her in his will. No further record.

800. iv. Richard Pearson, Jr., m. and had four children: Margaret, Richard the third, Elizabeth and Charles. We have no further record of this household.

JOHN PEARSON (797)

The family Bible of John Pearson (797) contains a complete record of the births and marriages and some of the deaths of his own household. The said Bible is now in possession of one of his descendants. A copy of his will has been found among the archives in the office of the Registrar of Wills in the Court House at Wilmington. Very little is known of John's early life. He was tutored at home and attended private schools at Smyrna. As a young man he was tall, erect, muscular and strongly resembled his father. He was eighteen years of age when he enlisted as a private, January 1, 1777, under Captain Robert Kirkwood in Colonel David Hall's Regiment of Delaware Infantry. He served until near the close of the war when he was wounded in the shoulder in an engagement. Shortly after his return from the war his father died. See Delaware Archives (military), by the Delaware Archive Commission of Dover, Delaware.

His first wife, Miss Martha Hacker, of Massey's Cross Roads, Kent County, Maryland, whom he married in 1781, had twelve chil-

dren by him and all of them but one lived to marry and raise large families. This wife died in 1820 and was buried in the family burial ground on the estate at Bombay Hook. In 1823, after the first seven children were grown and had left the parental roof to go out in the world and establish homes of their own, he married Catherine Clements Lusby, the widow of Thomas Lusby of Queen Annes County, Maryland. At the time she had three small children by Mr. Lusby. By this union four children were born, and for a time there were three sets of children in the home. Doubtless, it was necessary to enlarge the home dwelling as the family increased, or to move into larger quarters. The latter is probably what actually occurred as we find Mr. Pearson and his family living on his home farm just outside the town of Smyrna at the time of his death.

A great deal of unusual interest might be written about the life and times of John Pearson. He was born during the Colonial period and lived to see the birth of a new nation in which as a soldier and patriot he took an active part. He may have voted for our first President, George Washington, and the succeeding Presidents up to President Jackson. His was a life of activity and usefulness. He was possessed of a strong, forceful, dominating character laid out in early life on broad, liberal and strictly honorable lines. He was always deeply interested in current events, in civic affairs and in local and national politics. He was a staunch adherent of Jefferson Democracy, but he declined all political honors that were offered him. He was devoted to his home and his family and a faithful member of the Methodist Church as established on the Peninsula by Bishop Asbury and the Rev. George Whitfield. He possessed paternal instincts; of strong and discerning mind, and was recognized in the community as a man of force, ability and strict integrity.

THE WILL OF JOHN PEARSON (797)

A copy of the last will of John Pearson, of Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, is given herewith in full. It is dated November 8, 1829.

In the name of God Amen. I, John Pearson, of Appoquinimink Hundred in the County of New Castle and State of Delaware considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of sound and perfect mind and memory blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say, First, I give and bequeath unto my beloved children: Joseph, William, John, Richard, Abraham, Maria, Sarah and Martha the sum of One Dollar apiece, I do also give and bequeath unto my daughter Nancy the sum of One Dollar; if she the said Nancy be not living then and in that case to each of her children that may survive her twenty-five cents apiece. I do also give and bequeath unto each of the children of my daughter, Mary, namely: Martha, Martin and James twenty-five cents apiece. I do also give

and bequeath unto each of the children of my daughter, Darcas, namely: Ann, Benjamin, John and Mary twenty-five cents apiece. That it may not be inferred that I am wanting in affection for my above named children and grand-children I do now declare that I feel for them all the tenderness of a parent but having raised them and given them the assistance which my ability afforded to provide for themselves, I feel it to be my bounded and Christian duty to provide after my death for my little children who will be left helpless and orphans. After the payment of the above legacies and all my just debts I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Catherine all my personal estate. I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife, Catherine, all my real estate for and during her natural life if she shall remain my widow, but if she marry it is my will and desire that all her interest and right to my real estate cease and determine. I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved children, Catherine, Robert, Samuel and Elizabeth to each share and share alike as tenants in common and not as joint tenants forever, all my real estate after the death of my dearly beloved wife, Catherine. It is my will and desire and my intent and meaning that if my dearly beloved wife, Catherine, shall marry and cease to be my widow then and in that case that all my real estate which she shall inherit under this my will shall go to my dearly beloved children, Catherine, Robert, Samuel and Elizabeth to each share and share alike as tenants in common and not as joint tenants forever, and that if either of them shall die without lawful issue then and in that case all the right and interest he may have to my real estate under this my will shall go to the survivor or survivors of them and their heirs forever. I do hereby nominate and appoint my dearly beloved wife, Catherine, the executrix of this my last will and testament and also the guardian to my children above mentioned namely, Catherine, Robert, Samuel and Elizabeth, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me made and ratifying this and none other to be my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eight day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named John Pearson to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the testator. Robert Bailey, James Reed, Simon Spearman. } JOHN PEARSON (L.S.)

Concerning this will we add the following remarks:

His wife Catherine was appointed executrix, but the estate was actually settled by Mr. Ayres Stockley, a prominent attorney and banker of Smyrna as administrator with will annexed. His daughter, Dorcas, had been dead two years and his daughter Mary had been

dead one year. The terms of the will bring out clearly the fact that the younger group of children, the four by his second wife, were of tender age, the oldest of them, Catherine (afterward Mrs. Leverage), was not yet six years old, and Elizabeth, the youngest (after Mrs. Hazel), was not yet one year old. It is curious to note that the father in his will fails to mention one of his children, namely, Elizabeth Jane, the fourth child (Mrs. Joseph Hoffecker); undoubtedly this was an oversight, possibly on the part of a copyist. The name of Elizabeth Jane is found recorded in the family Bible in proper sequence among her brothers and sisters.

CHILDREN OF JOHN PEARSON (797)

797. JOHN PEARSON had twelve children by his first wife, Martha Hacker, and four children by his second wife, Catherine Clements, widow of Thomas Lusby. Here are listed the sixteen children of John Pearson (797), but the relative ages of some of them are not vouched for:

i. Joseph Pearson was b. in 1782 and d. in 1830; he m. and had four children; his line is now extinct. See below.

+ 801. ii. Nancy Pearson was b. in 1784 and d. in August, 1862, at Shelbyville, Ind. She m. three times: (1) Mr. Truax, (2) Rev. Benjamin Van Winkle, and (3) Joshua Enos. See Branch One below.

+ 802. iii. Richard Pearson was b. in 1786. He settled in Clayton County, Iowa, and m. the widow of Dr. Lyon. See Branch Two below.

+ 803. iv. Elizabeth Jane Pearson was b. in 1789. She m. Joseph Hoffecker of Dutch Neck, Del.

+ 804. v. Mary Pearson was b. in 1794 and d. in 1828. She m. James Hoffecker of Kent County, Del.

+ 805. vi. William Pearson was b. in 1794 and d. in 1878. He m. Ann Harrington and dwelt six miles west of Dover, Del.

+ 806. vii. Dorcas Pearson was b. in 1795 and d. in 1827. At the age of eighteen she m. Rev. Benjamin Van Winkle.

+ 807. viii. Abraham Pearson was b. in 1797. He m. and settled in Indiana where he is said to have raised a family.

+ 808. ix. Maria Pearson was b. in 1802. She m. John Purlee; they settled in Cincinnati, O.

x. John Pearson, 3rd, was b. in 1805. He never m. He met a tragic death in early manhood about the year 1830. He was captain of a sailing vessel which capsized during a severe storm at night on Delaware Bay and he was drowned.

+ 809. xi. Sarah Pearson was b. in 1808 and d. in 1857. She m. Nathaniel Leverage.
+ 810. xii. Martha Pearson was b. in 1811. She m. John Jones.
+ 811. xiii. Catherine Pearson was b. in 1824 and d. in 1912. She m. William Provost.
+ 812. xiv. Robert Lusby Pearson was b. in 1825 and d. in 1916. He m. Elizabeth Wooters.
+ 813. xv. Samuel Fitler Pearson was b. in 1827 and d. in 1909. He m. Elizabeth Pell.
+ 814. xvi. Elizabeth Pearson was b. in 1829. She m. Jonathan H. Hazel.

Of these sixteen children it should be noticed that Joseph, the first born, married but has no descendants now living, and that the tenth child, John, 3rd, did not marry. Each of the other fourteen (five sons and nine daughters) married and raised families and has descendants living. The descendants of John Pearson, Jr., are today scattered so widely over the country that it has been impossible to obtain the names of all of them. The baptismal names of about 330 have been gathered and are presented in the following lists.

BRANCH EXTINCT, JOSEPH PEARSON

Joseph Pearson was the first-born child of John Pearson, Jr., and his first wife, Elizabeth Hackett. Joseph was born in 1782 and died in 1830. He married and had children but his line is extinct, hence his family is not formally listed among the branches. He settled in Philadelphia where his children were born, grew up, were educated and spent their lives. In later life Joseph went by boat to Galveston, Texas; he never returned. It may be that he was captain or pilot on the ship and that his duties as such kept him away. Joseph Pearson's four children:

i. Eliza, b. 1826; d. 1912. Was well educated, brilliant and beautiful. She made friends easily and always had a host of admirers. She m. David Cridlin, the headmaster of a select private school which he conducted in Philadelphia, and in which for a time Eliza was a capable and valuable assistant. She outlived her husband many years. No children survived them.

ii. Belle, b. 1828; d. 1910. Lived all her life in Philadelphia and never m. She was known and respected by a host of friends as she possessed a charming personality and was a devout Christian. The writer recalls clearly a visit he made to Philadelphia in the summer of 1909 to call on these sisters at the Methodist Home. They impressed him as two remarkable old ladies in many ways. He found them cheerful and happy, interested in the life about them and their associates, with good memories and clear intellects

and still in the possession of many personal attractions though at the time they were both past eighty.

iii. James died in early life; unm.

iv. Joseph, m. and left a wife but no children.

BRANCH ONE. NANCY VAN WINKLE ENOS

801. NANCY PEARSON, 1784-1862, m. Mr. Truax and they settled in Indiana. Mr. Truax died, and Nancy for her second husband m. Rev. Benjamin Van Winkle, widower of her sister, Dorcas, and had one child, Dorcas. After the death of Rev. Mr. Van Winkle, Nancy m. Joshua Enos of Philadelphia and had four children. Nancy's five children:

815. i. Dorcas Van Winkle, who m. Mr. Parrish and left one son, Charles Parrish.

816. ii. Benjamin Enos, who d. in Indianapolis, Ind.

817. iii. Martha Enos (Mrs. Thomas Weidman), who d. in Cincinnati, O.

818. iv. Hannah Enos (Mrs. Fox).

819. v. A child who d. in early life.

BRANCH TWO. RICHARD PEARSON

802. RICHARD PEARSON was b. in 1786 and grew up at the homestead in Delaware. About 1820 he went west on horseback and settled on the Turkey River in Clayton County, Iowa. He m. the widow of a clergyman and their children were George, William and Jane. Mr. Pearson was one of the early settlers of the territory of Iowa. He found it a rich agricultural country adapted to the growth of cereals and raising of livestock, and by his thrift and industry he became very successful and accumulated considerable property. His descendants still live in the Middle West.

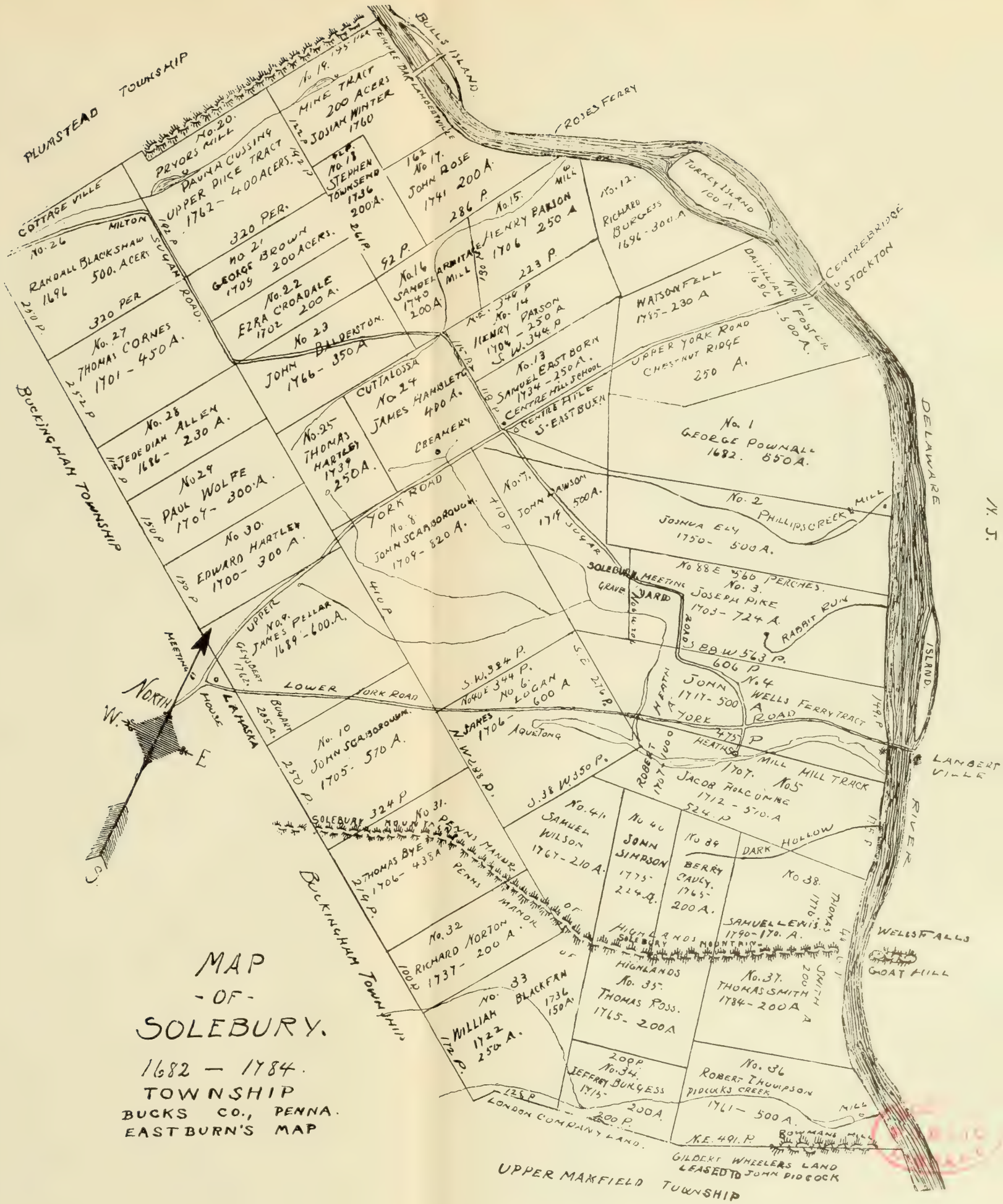
BRANCH THREE. ELIZABETH HOFFECKER

803. ELIZABETH JANE PEARSON was b. in 1789. She m. Joseph Hoffecker, a farmer of Dutch Neck, Delaware, where their three children were born:

824. i. Joseph Hoffecker, of whom no further record.

825. ii. James Hoffecker, who was survived by one son, Abraham Hoffecker, who was an inventor and a prominent manufacturer and business man of Boston, Mass., for many years. In later life he retired and spent much time in traveling with his wife in foreign countries. They left no children.

826. iii. Elizabeth Hoffecker, of whom no further record.


PLUMSTEAD TOWNSHIP
BULLS ISLAND
ROSES FERRY
TEMPLE BAR
LAMBERTVILLE
COTTAGE VILLE
MILTON
No. 26
RANDALL BLACKSHAW
1696
500. ACERS
320 PER
No. 27
THOMAS CORNES
1701 - 450 A.
No. 28
JEDEDIAH ALLEN
1686 - 230 A.
No. 29
PAUL WOLFE
1704 - 300 A.
No. 30.
EDWARD HARTLEY
1700 - 300 A.
PRYORS MILL
No. 20.
PAUNA CUSSING
UPPER DIKE TRACT
1762 - 400 ACERS.
No. 19.
MINE TRACT
200 ACERS
JOSIAH WINTER
1760
No. 18
STEPHEN
YOUNSEND
1736
200A.
No. 21
GEORGE BROWN
1709
200 ACERS.
No. 22
EZRA CROADALE
1702
200 A.
No. 23
BALDERSTON.
JOHN
1766 - 350 A
No. 17.
JOHN ROSE
1741 200 A.
No. 16
SAMUEL ARMITAGE
1740
200A
MILL
No. 15.
HENRY PARSON
1706
250 A
No. 14
HENRY PARSON
1704 - 250 A
S. W. 344 P.
No. 13
SAMUEL EASTBORN
1734 - 250 A.
CENTRE HILL
S. EASTBURN
No. 12.
RICHARD BURGESS
1696 - 300 A.
TURKEY ISLAND
100 A.
CENTREBRIDGE
STOCKTON
DALRYMPLE
1696
No. 11
FOSTER
500 A.
WATSONFELL
1785 - 230 A
UPPER YORK ROAD
CHESTNUT RIDGE
250 A.
No. 1
GEORGE POWNALL
1682. 850 A.
No. 2
PHILLIPS CREEK
JOSHUA ELY
1750 - 500 A.
No. 3.
JOSEPH PIKE
1703 - 724 A.
RABBIT RUN
No. 4
WELLS FERRY TRACT
JOHN
1717 - 500 A
YORK ROAD
HEATHS
MILL HILL TRACK
No. 5
JACOB HOLCOMBE
1712 - 570 A
524 P
No. 6
LOGAN
600 A
No. 7.
JOHN LAWSON
1719
500 A.
No. 8
JOHN SCRAGGBOROUGH
1709 - 820 A.
No. 9.
JAMES PELLAR
1689 - 600 A.
No. 10
JOHN SCRAGGBOROUGH
1705 - 570 A.
No. 24
CUTTALOSSA
JAMES HAMBLETON
400 A.
CREAMERY
No. 25
THOMAS HARTLEY
1739
250 A.
SOLEBURY MEETING
GRAVE YARD
No 88 E 366 PERCHES.
S 88 W 363 P.
606 P
S. W. 384 P.
No 44 E 344 P.
S. E. 276 P.
N. JAMES
1706 -
AQUETONG
J. 38 W. 350 P.
N. W. 298 P.
S. 38 E. 350 P.
No. 41.
SAMUEL
WILSON
1767 - 210 A.
No 40
JOHN
SIMPSON
1775 -
224 A.
No 39
BERRY
CAULY.
1765 -
200 A.
No 38.
SAMUEL LEWIS
1790 - 170. A.
DARK HOLLOW
No. 31.
PENNS MANOR
THOMAS BYE
1706 - 438 A
PENNS
No. 32
RICHARD NORTON
1737 - 200 A.
No. 33
BLACKFAN
1736
150 A.
WILLIAM
1722
250 A.
HIGHLANDS
SOLEBURY MOUNTAIN
No. 35.
THOMAS ROSS.
1765 - 200 A
No. 37.
THOMAS SMITH
1784 - 200 A
200 P
No. 34.
JEFFERY BURGESS
1715 -
200 A.
No. 36
ROBERT THOMPSON
PIDCOCKS CREEK
1761 - 500 A.
N.E. 491. P.
BOWMANS MILL
LONDON COMPANY LAND.
GILBERT WHEELERS LAND
LEASED TO JOHN PIDCOCK
UPPER MAKFIELD TOWNSHIP
BUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP
BUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP
MEETING HOUSE
LAHASKA
UPPER
LOWER
YORK ROAD
DELAWARE
ISLAND.
RIVER
LAMBERT VILLE
WELLS FALLS
GOAT HILL
N. J.
NORTH
W.
E
S.
MAP
-OF-
SOLEBURY.
1682 — 1784.
TOWNSHIP
BUCKS CO., PENNA.
EASTBURN'S MAP

BRANCH FOUR. MARY HOFFECKER

804. MARY PEARSON was b. in 1794 and d. in 1823. She m. James Hoffecker, an agriculturist and merchant of Kent County, Del. They had three children:

827. i. Martha Hoffecker.

828. ii. Martin Hoffecker.

829. iii. James Hoffecker grew up at the home of his parents near Dover, Del. He m. Josephine Webb. He settled in Kent County, Md., where he engaged in farming and fruit culture, owning large orchards of peaches and other fruits. For many years he dwelt on Pool's Island in Chesapeake Bay, where he was superintendent of the Federal lighthouse on that island.

829. JAMES HOFFECKER m. Josephine Webb. They had six children:

830. i. Carrie Hoffecker, who m. sine prole John Farrell of Smyrna, Del.

+ 831. ii. Elizabeth Hoffecker, who m. Alexander Metten. See below.

832. iii. Annie Hoffecker, who m. James Whitaker of Wilmington, Del., and had two children: Jessie and James. After Mr. Whitaker's death Annie m. John Ferrell of Baltimore, Md., and had three children: Edward, Ray and Addie (twins). After Mrs. Ferrell's death, Mr. Ferrell and the children removed to California, where they now dwell.

833. iv. Ella Hoffecker, who m. William Pennington of Middleton, Del., and had one son, Samuel, who m. Jean Ross of Boston, Mass. Samuel and Jean have two children, Ross and Jean, and dwell at Phoenix, Ariz.

834. v. Addie Hoffecker, who m. William Dunn, a druggist, of Smyrna, Del. They are survived by one child, Margaret, who m. sine prole Robert Brown.

835. vi. Jacob Hoffecker, who m. Sadie Allen and has two children: Frank and Allen.

831. ELIZABETH HOFFECKER m. Alexander Metten. They had five children:

+ 836. i. William Fowler Metten m. (1) Elizabeth Murray, and (2) Meta McSorley.

837. ii. John F. Metten is a marine engineer of unusual ability. As a designer of marine engines and expert in marine construction he has an international reputation. For years he was connected with some of the large ship-building companies of the East and became president of one of the largest ship-building com-

panies in America. A few years ago he resigned and was appointed a consulting engineer for the United States Government.

838. iii. Bernice Metten lives in Middletown, Del.

839. iv. Irving Metten, a marine engineer, m. Mrs. Jeannette Wilson of New York. He is connected with a trans-Atlantic steamship company at New York. They have no children.

840. v. Jean Metten m. George Keener of Wilmington, Del. They have no children.

836. WILLIAM FOWLER METTEN has m. twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Murray, daughter of Rev. Dr. Murray, of Wilmington, Del., a Methodist preacher. His second wife is Meta McSorley, daughter of the Rev. Dr. McSorley, a presiding elder of the M. E. Church, Wilmington District. Five children, two by Elizabeth and three by Meta:

841. i. Murray Metten.

842. ii. Elizabeth Metten.

843. iii. John Metten.

844. iv. Marian Metten.

845. v. William Fowler Metten, Jr.

For many years Mr. W. F. Metten has been connected with the Every Evening, a daily newspaper of Wilmington. He is a prominent citizen and familiar figure in the city. The various offices which Mr. Metten has held give evidence of his interest in the many activities of the city's life. He served as president of the Chamber of Commerce for two years, and is now a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and he is actively interested in various community activities. He is past president of the Wilmington Rotary Club, and was for four years one of its board of directors. He is a member of the Poor Richard Club, of Philadelphia; the Wilmington Club, Wilmington Country Club and the Concord Country Club.

BRANCH FIVE. WILLIAM PEARSON

805. WILLIAM PEARSON was b. in 1794 and d. in 1878. William was a large man and is supposed to have resembled his father in statue and temperament more than the other sons did. He was industrious and thrifty and was considered one of the most successful and prosperous farmers in the country. At the time of his death it is said he owned a fine residence in Dover and seven or eight large farms. He m. Ann Harrington. They owned a fine farm about six miles west of Dover, Del., where they lived practically all their married life. They had ten children:

+ 846. i. Isaac Pearson m. Rachel Windell.

847. ii. William Pearson, Jr., lived at home until the death of his father and then engaged in farming for himself. He never married.

848. iii. Sally Ann Pearson m. John Clark of Dover. She d. quite young leaving no children.

849. iv. Lydia Pearson m. Draper A. Deweese of Wilmington, Del., and had two sons: William, who m. a lady of Atlantic City, N. J., and had a son, Charles; and Alonzo, who unm., lived in Wilmington, Del.

850. v. Rhoda Pearson m. Andrew J. Wilson of Lewis, Del., and had three children: Anna, who m. sine prole Elmer P. Taylor of Dover, Del.; Anna now makes her home in Washington, D. C.; Gove, who m. Eugenia Fountain of Dover and their son, Eugene, m. Elois Holt of North Carolina; and R. Emmitt, who m. Emma English of Philadelphia.

850a. vi. Eliza Jane Pearson m. Isaac Crouch of Wilmington, Del., and had Eva Crouch, who m. Thomas Benson and had Madeline Benson, who m. Alfred Gwynn of Baltimore, Md.

851. vii. John Pearson m. Sallie Williamson of New Jersey and had Lola Pearson, who m. Robert Schneider of Dover and has a daughter, Grace.

+ 852. viii. Martha Alethia Pearson m. Pleasanton Mifflin.

+ 853. ix. Abraham Pearson m. Hannah Wiley, and after her death he m. Elizabeth Craig.

854. x. Jacob Pearson, of whom no further record.

846. ISAAC PEARSON m. Rachel Windell and engaged in farming at Pearson's Corner six miles east of Dover. He enlisted in 1864 in the Delaware infantry under Captain Downing. In later life he lost his eyesight. Eight children:

+ 855. i. William Pearson m. Annie J. Shorts.

856. ii. Sarah Elizabeth Pearson m. (1) John Hancock, and (2) William Wilcutts. Sarah had three children: Ella Hancock, Etta Hancock and Dawson Wilcutts.

857. iii. Isaac Pearson, Jr., never married. He was a carpenter and dwelt at Dover, Del.

+ 858. iv. George Edwin Pearson m. Harriet Argoe.

859. v. Charles Pearson m. Cora Montague and had a son Winfred who lives in Philadelphia.

860. vi. Annie Pearson m. John Wright of Dover, Del. They have one son, Gove Saulsbury Wright, who served in the World War.

+ 861. vii. Jacob Pearson m. Elma Hall.

862. viii. Virginia Pearson m. Henry Bearman.

855. WILLIAM PEARSON m. Annie J. Shorts. Four sons:

863. i. Walter is a farmer. He lives near Farmington, Del. He m. Harriet Harrington and has four children: Fred, Elmer, Booth and Pauline.

864. ii. William, Jr., m. Bertha Walrath. They dwell near Wyoming, Del., and have four children: Roland, Lillian, Mabel and Blanche.
865. iii. Isaac m. Maggie MacItt. They dwell near Greensboro, Md., and have five children: Ernest, Edward, Clarence, Annie and Georgia.
867. iv. James is a bachelor and lives with his brother William.

858. GEORGE EDWIN PEARSON m. Harriet Argoe of Kent County, Del. They dwell at Elkton, Md., and have four children:

868. i. Ervin Pearson m. Mamie Kelley of Federalburg, Md. They have three children: George Lester, who m. Sara Stidham of Wilmington, Del., who have two children, Lester and Dorothy; and Helen who m. Clifford Brown of Wilmington, Del., and has Georgia and Ruth; and Raymond.
869. ii. Edward Pearson m. Bessie Denney and has a daughter, Vivian. They dwell at Elkton, Md.
870. iii. Samuel Pearson lives at home with his father.
871. iv. Ella May Pearson m. Henry Scott. Their children are Harry Gilbert, Harriet Ann and Florence. After Henry's death, Ella May m. John Sullivan of Pennsgrove, N. J.

861. JACOB PEARSON m. Elma Hall. He was for years a brakeman on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has retired and lives in Wilmington, Del. Two children:

872. i. Edna A. Pearson who m. Charles D. Kahlbacker. They reside in Wilmington, Del., and have a daughter, Ruth.
873. ii. Blanche V. Pearson who m. Herbert W. Wivel of Chicago, Ill.

862. VIRGINIA PEARSON m. Henry Bearman of Wilmington, Del. Three children:

874. i. Wilson Bearman who m. Mary Wiggins. Their children are Henry, Naomi, and Wilson, Jr.
875. ii. Calvin Bearman who m. Leola Doughy. They live in Wilmington, Del., and have six children: Florence, Catherine, Mary, Ruth, June and Iola.
876. iii. Florence Bearman m. sine prole Edward Nickerson of Heartley, Del.

852. MARTHA ALETHIA PEARSON m. Pleasanton Mifflin of Kent County, Del. Three daughters:

877. i. Anna Mifflin m. Abraham Moore of Philadelphia. They have a daughter, Coralie Moore, who m. J. Henry Hazel of Dover.

878. ii. Bertha Mifflin had her home in New Brunswick, N. J. She d. unm. in middle life.
879. iii. Daisy Mifflin m. Lewis Hayes. They have three children: Mifflin, Martha and Sarah.

853. ABRAHAM PEARSON, son of William, was m. twice. He had six children by Hannah Wiley, his first wife, and three by his second wife, Elizabeth Craig.

880. i. Alethia Pearson m. James Carson.
881. ii. Claude Pearson m. Mary Tighnor.
882. iii. Lillian Pearson m. James Boyes. She d. young, leaving no children.
883. iv. Alverda Pearson m. George Scuse.
884. v. Eva Pearson m. William Ellis of Dover, Del., a conductor on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Their daughter, Lillius Ellis, m. James Carson of Sharon Hill, Pa.; they have William and James, Jr.
885. vi. Maude Pearson m. sine prole Dr. Arthur Coll of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Coll is a graduate nurse and has for several years specialized in dermatology and the treatment of facial defects. She graduated at Paul Kree College of Cosmeticians at Newark, N. J. She is instructor in the National School of Cosmeticians at Philadelphia.
886. vii. Carrie Crawford Pearson, the first child of Abraham by his second wife m. Howard Webber of Atlantic City, N. J.; they have a daughter, Nancy Jane.
887. viii. Edna Pearson m. sine prole Mr. Goodwin of Philadelphia.
888. ix. Mary Pearson m. Earle Salmon of West Creek, N. J. They have two sons: David and Donald.

880. ALETHIA PEARSON m. James Carson, who for many years was a merchant of Dover. Two daughters:

889. i. Pearl Hannah Carson m. John Hough Fisher of Dover, Del. They now live at Llanerch, Pa. Their two daughters are: Dorothy and Margaret.
889. ii. Lillian Carson and her mother, Mrs. Alethia Carson, who is now a widow, live at Llanerch.

881. CLAUDE PEARSON m. Mary Tighnor of Cheswold, Del. Three children:

891. i. Leroy Pearson is a teller in the Farmers' Bank of Dover. He lives at home with his father in Cheswold.
892. ii. Annie Pearson m. Charles Hogart of Cheswold. They have one daughter, Patricia.
893. iii. Esther Pearson is a teacher in the Girls' Industrial School at Claymont, Del.

883. ALVERDA PEARSON m. George Scuse of Dover. Two daughters:

894. i. Leila Scuse m. Alexander Carson of Philadelphia. They had a son, John Carson. Mr. Carson died. Later Leila m. J. Douglas Patterson. They have a son, Charles Patterson. They have a very attractive and modern home at St. David's on the Main Line near Philadelphia.

ii. Elise Scuse m. Leon Loveland of Camden, N. J. They have a son, Nelson.

BRANCH SIX. DORCAS VAN WINKLE

806. DORCAS PEARSON was b. in 1795 and d. in 1827. At the age of eighteen she m. Rev. Benjamin Van Winkle, a Presbyterian clergyman. Four children:

895. i. John Van Winkle.

+ 896. ii. Mary Van Winkle who was b. March 9, 1817, at Raymond Neck, Del., and d. December 6, 1881, at Newport, Ky. She m. William Holt.

897. iii. Benjamin Van Winkle, Jr.

898. iv. Ann Van Winkle.

896. MARY VAN WINKLE on September 27, 1837, m. William Holt of Cincinnati, O. They had one child:+

+ 899. i. Sarah Ann Holt, b. September 27, 1840, and d. at Middletown, O., December 24, 1909.

899. SARAH ANN HOLT m. William Calvin Standish of Cincinnati, O. They were survived by one child:

900. i. Amy Standish, b. at Newport, Ky., August 10, 1870, who is now living.

BRANCH SEVEN. ABRAHAM PEARSON

807. ABRAHAM PEARSON was a son of John and Martha (Hacker) Pearson. He was b. in 1797 on the original Pearson Homestead, near Bombay Hook, Del., and there grew up. After the death of his mother he went West and settled in Indiana, where he is said to have left a family. We have not located his descendants. Information concerning Abraham or any of his descendants will be deeply appreciated.

BRANCH EIGHT. MARIA PURLEE

808. MARIA PEARSON was b. in 1802. She m. John Purlee. They settled in Cincinnati, O., and had two children:

901. i. John Purlee, Jr., who was a physician and practiced his profession in Cincinnati for many years.

+ 902. ii. Carrie Purlee, who m. John Crawford.

902. CARRIE PURLEE m. John Crawford, a business man of Cincinnati, O. They had two children:

903. i. Robert Crawford, who was a ship merchant in Cincinnati and did a large business supplying the boats on the Ohio River.

904. ii. Jane Crawford, who m. Mr. Anderson of Cincinnati. They had two children: Clinton and Allen.

BRANCH NINE. SARAH LEVERAGE

809. SARAH Pearson was b. in 1808 and d. in 1857. She m. Nathaniel Leverage of Kent County, Del. They lived on a farm near Bombay Hook which had been a part of the John Pearson estate. Six children:

905. i. John Leverage.

906. ii. Benjamin Leverage.

+ 907. iii. Martha Leverage, who m. Abraham Hoffecker.

908. iv. Alfred Leverage, who although he outlived three wives left no children. He bought and sold fine horses and owned and operated a large livery stable at Dover for many years.

+ 909. v. George Leverage, who m. Rachel Emma Lane.

910. vi. Thomas Leverage, who m. and lived in Wilmington, Del., and conducted a wholesale commission business. After his death his son, Thomas, Jr., continued the business for some time.

907. MARIA LEVERAGE m. Abraham Hoffecker of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Four children:

911. i. Abraham Hoffecker, Jr.

912. ii. Sarah Hoffecker.

913. iii. David Hoffecker.

914. iv. Edwin Hoffecker, who grew up on the farm at the home of his parents. He attended the public schools of Smyrna and the Conference Academy at Dover. He then entered college and prepared for the ministry. After completing his education he joined the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church and spent many years in devoted service. During the period of his active ministry he served most of the leading churches of the Conference and was always in great demand. His career was distinguished by his earnest devotion to the church, his eloquent preaching and his faithful pastoral visits. More than any of his contemporaries he cleared the debt, paid off the mortgage, improved the church edifice, built new churches and left them in good financial condition. He was recognized by the bishops of the church as an able and

capable leader. For several years he was presiding elder of the Wilmington District. He is now living in retirement.

909. GEORGE LEVERAGE m. Rachel Emma Lane. Two sons:

915. i. Charles L., b. 1879, is farming near Easton, Md.; unmarried.

916. ii. Ollie Washington, b. 1881; m. Florence B. Pierce of Philadelphia, Pa. They have two children: Herbert L., b. 1906, m. Arletta B. Fenton of Wilmington, Del., and has Fenton and Lillian; and Howard, b. 1917, is a student at the Newark High School.

BRANCH TEN. MARTHA JONES

810. MARTHA PEARSON was b. in 1811; m. John Jones. They dwelt on a farm near Dover, Del. Nine children:

+ 916. i. John P. Jones m. Paralee Davis.
+ 917. ii. Sarah Jones m. William Jones.
+ 918. iii. William Jones m. and had two sons.
+ 919. iv. Samuel Jones m. Mary Jane Attix.
920. v. Catherine Jones m. Job Taylor of Philadelphia. Mrs. Taylor lives in New Castle, Del. Their only child, John Davis Taylor, lives in Philadelphia.
+ 921. vi. Martha Elizabeth Jones m. John Garrison.
922. vii. Agnes Jones m. sine prole David Styer. She d. soon after her marriage.
+ 923. viii. Edgar J. Jones m. Mary E. Golightly.
924. ix. Ella Jones d. before reaching maturity.

916. JOHN P. JONES m. Paralee Davis. They dwelt at Paducah, Miss. He d. in 1895 and left two daughters:

925. i. Ella Jones, who m. Elijah Harris and had four children.

926. ii. Mary Jones, who m. Olie Allen. Mr. Allen is employed at the post office at Champaign, Ill. They have three children: Norman, Clyde and Elfie.

917. SARAH JONES m. William Jones of Sudlerville, Md. Four children:

927. i. Mattie Jones m. William C. Smith of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one son, the Rev. Russell Taylor Smith, who is a Presbyterian minister and a veteran of the World War.

928. ii. Claudia Jones d. unm. at the age of thirty.

929. iii. Catherine Jones has for years been secretary in the office of Dr. William L. Clark of Philadelphia, Pa.

930. iv. Ella Jones m. sine prole Robert Thompson and resides at Smyrna, Del.

918. WILLIAM JONES was a large fine looking man of aristocratic and dignified bearing. He was talented and cultured. For many years he was principal of the high school at Metropolis, Ill. He m. a western lady. Two children:

930. i. Edgar is a traveling salesman in the west.
931. ii. Charles m. and lives in Chicago, Ill.; no children. He is a successful business man and conducts a large wholesale millinery store in Chicago.

919. SAMUEL JONES m. Jane Attix of Kent County, Del., where he was engaged in farming. In later years they removed to New Castle, Del., where they ended their days. Four children:

932. i. Margaret is a trained nurse who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and is at present supervising nurse at the Byberry Hospital for Feeble-minded Children at Philadelphia.
933. ii. Carrie is unm. and lives with her sister, Mrs. Sibley, on the Strand in New Castle, Del.
+ 934. iii. Sallie m. Walter Sibley.
935. iv. Irvan m. Daisy Hatton. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, who is a teacher in the Penn School at New Castle. Irvan is a moulder in the Deemer Steel Mill at New Castle.

921. MARTHA ELIZABETH JONES m. John Garrison of Smyrna, Del. Martha now lives with her daughter, Lola. Two children:

936. i. Lola Garrison m. Joseph Anderson of Delaware City, Del., a builder and contractor. No children.
937. ii. Harry Slaughter Garrison was a graduate in the first class in the Agriculture Department of the University of Delaware. For several years he has held an important position with the Agriculture Department of the U. S. Government. He is now stationed at Tifton, Ga. He married Pearl Warner of Smyrna. They have three children: Theodore, Mary Elizabeth and John.

923. EDGAR J. JONES in 1878 m. Mary E. Golightly of Pope County, Ill.; they removed to Paducah, Ky. Six children:

+ 938. i. Arthur Jones m. Lilly Coghill.
+ 939. ii. John Jones m. Annie Allen.
940. iii. Flora Jones m. sine prole Cecil Trotten, an engineer. They reside at Biloxi, Miss.
941. iv. Charles Jones m. sine prole Viola Luxith of Biloxi; they dwell at Wiggins where Viola is assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank. Charles is a traveling salesman and represents the large canners of Biloxi. He is a man of winning personality and superior intelligence;

he is active in civic affairs and has a reputation as an orator and humorist.

+ 942. v. Maud Irene Jones m. William B. Kern.

+ 943. vi. Catherine Garrison Jones m. Louis J. Brame.

934. SALLIE JONES m. Walter Sibley of New Castle, Del. Five children:

944. i. Estella Sibley m. Passmore Williamson Lloyd of New Castle, Del. They have June, Richard and Joyce.

945. ii. Earle Sibley is in business at New Castle, Del.; unm.

946. iii. Blanche Sibley.

947. iv. Walter Sibley has completed his ducation by a business training at Goldey's College in Wilmington.

948. v. Samuel Sibley is attending the William Penn School at New Castle.

938. ARTHUR JONES m. Lilly Coghill of Paducah, Ky. He is at present an official of the I. C. R. R. in Chicago, where he has lived several years. Two daughters:

949. i. Mary Jones m. Carl Erickson of Chicago and has a daughter, Joan Ruth.

950. ii. Ruth E. Jones is unm. and lives at home with her parents.

939. JOHN JONES m. Annie Allen. He is an engineer and resides at Paducah, Ky. Two children:

951. i. Jennie M. d. in 1919. She m. and left two sons.

952. ii. Francis Neal, who is m. and has one son.

942. MAUD IRENE JONES m. William B. Kern of Kansas. Two sons:

953. i. Edgar Kern is an electrician and wireless operator. He m. sine prole Olga Hygesen of Biloxi, Miss.

954. ii. Charles Kern holds a position in the offices of the Kansas City Southern R. R. Company at Shreveport, La. He married sine prole Roscoe Campbell of Indiana.

943. CATHERINE GARRISON JONES m. Louis J. Brame of Biloxi, Miss. Mr. Brame is a business man and conducts a large shrimp and oyster packing factory; he also operates a crushing mill for oyster shells used in road building. Three children:

955. i. Russell Jones Brame, a student at Alabama University.

956. ii. June Elizabeth Brame.

957. iii. John Edgar Brame who is a violinist of some note for a boy of eleven.

BRANCH ELEVEN. CATHERINE PROVOST

811. CATHERINE PEARSON was b. in 1824 and d. in 1912 at the age of eighty-two. She m. William Provost and was the mother of a large family. She was deeply religious and spent her life in

devoted service and self-sacrifice to her home and family and to rearing and training her children. In matters affecting their domestic life her counsel and approval was often sought and always affectionately given. Nine children:

+ 961. i. Clarinda Provost m. Joshua Green.
962. ii. Sara Catherine Provost d. unm. in early life.
963. iii. Oscar Provost m. sine prole Mary Aiken. They dwelt in Philadelphia, Pa.
+ 964. iv. William Provost, Jr., m. Lizzie T. Birtwell.
+ 965. v. Gertrude Provost m. Charles Sumner Esrey.
966. vi. Emma Provost taught many years in the public schools of Chester. Her life work was teaching the youth of Chester; only the passing years as they bring to fruition the powers of those with whom she labored can reveal results in this field of labor. She is unm. and resides in Los Angeles.
967. vii. Samuel Provost grew up in Chester and was a promising and popular young man at the threshold of a useful career when his health failed and he died unm. He was a handsome young man and had a host of friends who lamented his untimely death.
968. viii. Ida Provost remained at home with her mother until the latter's death and then went to California to live with her sister, Gertrude, who was in failing health at the time. After Gertrude's death Ida m. sine prole John A. Woodward of Los Angeles, a wholesale meat packer and stock dealer. He accumulated a large fortune and was one of the leading business men of the city.
969. ix. Robert Provost was a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, employed at Broad Street Station. He died in early life unmarried. He was a young man of superior traits and great promise. His untimely death occasioned sorrow and a sense of real loss not only to his family but to the entire community.

961. CLARINDA PROVOST m. Joshua Green of Marcus Hook, Pa. Two daughters:

970. i. Florence m. sine prole George Softly. She died recently.
971. ii. Sara Catherine m. sine prole Paul Doucet of New York. Both are on the stage and are filling leading parts.

964. WILLIAM PROVOST, JR., of Chester, Pa., m. Lizzie T. Birtwell. Two children:

972. i. Jane, who lives at home with her parents. She is a graduate of Smith College of Northampton, Mass.

973. ii. William Robert, who m. Eliza Damon of Lansdowne, Pa. He is a graduate of Swarthmore College and is now head of the business established by his father. For a biographical notice of William Provost, Jr., see below.

965. GERTRUDE PROVOST m. Charles Sumner Esrey of Chester, Pa. The Esreys were among the most aristocratic and prominent families of the city. The Shaw and Esrey Textile Mills, established during the Civil War, were among the leading industries of Chester. Mr. Reese Esrey, the junior partner, continued the business after the death of Mr. Shaw. They gave employment to hundreds of people.

Mr. Sumner Esrey inherited from his father a half interest in the business. He occupied a beautiful home in Chester, the gift of his father about the time Sumner was married. Mrs. Esrey was a belle of her day in the best circles of Chester. She was refined, talented and beautiful, a gracious hostess, a devoted wife and mother. Five children:

974. i. David Reese Esrey, after finishing his education, went with his parents to California and now lives in Los Angeles. He m. sine prole a Miss Campbell of Los Angeles.

975. ii. William Provost Esrey graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the department of agriculture. He lives in Los Angeles, is married but has no children.

978. iii. Gertrude Provost Esrey d. of diphtheria at the age of four.

979. iv. Charles Sumner Esrey graduated at State College. He is a bachelor and lives in Los Angeles.

980. v. Robert Pearson Esrey is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester. He is married and dwells in Los Angeles, Cal., where he is engaged in business.

BRANCH TWELVE. ROBERT L. PEARSON

812. ROBERT LUSBY PEARSON was b. in 1825 and d. in 1916, in his ninetieth year. He m. Elizabeth Wooters of Cecil County, Md. For many years they lived on a farm on the Chester River near Crumpton, Kent County, Md. Besides being a progressive farmer, Robert invented a corn cutter and other useful machinery. All his life he was a very devout man, highly respected by everyone, and his influence for good in the community was felt long after he was gone. Two sons:

981. i. Robert L. Pearson, Jr., who m. Mary McCauley of Galena, Md. Both d. soon after their marriage leaving a son, Robert McCauley Pearson, who was raised by his grandparents. The grandson m. Mary F.

Collins and they have a son, Robert Lee Pearson, a student at the high school. They dwell at Wilmington, Del.

982. ii. Samuel B. Pearson, who studied medicine but gave up the professional life. He is officially connected with one of the city hospitals of Baltimore. He is unmarried.

BRANCH THIRTEEN. SAMUEL F. PEARSON

813. SAMUEL FITLER PEARSON was b. in 1827 and d. in 1909. He m. Elizabeth Pell in 1856, daughter of William and Sarah (Maud) Pell. Six children:

983. i. William Robert Pearson, b. August 14, 1857, at Atlanta, Ill.; d. unm.

+ 984. ii. Charles Lusby Pearson, b. October 29, 1860, at Lincoln, Ill.; m. Catherine Whitaker Pickett.

+ 985. iii. Sarah Catherine Pearson m. George L. A. Almond.

986. iv. Edward James Pearson was b. December 7, 1867, at Worton, Md., and d. unm. at Asheville, N. C., at the age of twenty-nine.

+ 987. v. George Burton Pearson was b. June 15, 1869, at Chestertown, Md. He m. Mary Estelle Cochran.

988. vi. Annie Power Pearson was b. at Chester, Pa. She m. John W. Greenlee.

984. CHARLES LUSBY PEARSON in January, 1900, m. Catherine Whitaker Pickett. They reside in Boston, Mass., and have two sons:

989. i. Charles Whitaker Pearson, who in 1928 m. Claire Sandquist. They reside at Bayside, L. I., and have an infant daughter, Janice Claire.

990. ii. James Baldwin Pearson, now of New York City.

985. SARAH CATHERINE PEARSON in 1895 m. George Lafayette Alexander Almond of Elbertson, Ga. They have four children:

991. i. George L. Almond of Chattanooga, Tenn.

992. ii. Edwin Pearson Almond is m. and has two children: Edwin, Jr., and Catherine.

993. iii. Ruth Elizabeth Almond of Atlanta, Ga.

994. iv. Alexander Pearson Almond graduated in 1925 from the Institute of Technology at Atlanta, Ga.

987. GEORGE BURTON PEARSON in April, 1900, m. Mary Estelle Cochran. They reside in Newark, Del., and have one child:

995. i. George Burton Pearson, Jr., who was b. August 8, 1905, at Middletown, Del. He graduated at Princeton University in the Class of 1926.

BRANCH FOURTEEN. ELIZABETH HAZEL

814. ELIZABETH PEARSON, the youngest child of John and Catherine (Clements) Pearson, was b. in 1829 at the Pearson homestead, near Smyrna, Del. She was ten years old when the home was broken up by the death of her mother. She then went to live with relatives on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In 1857 she m. Jonathan H. Hazel of Chesterville, Kent County, Md. He was engaged in farming. Five children:

+1001. i. Catherine Hazel m. George Lane.

+1002. ii. Dora Hazel m. James P. Fogwell.

+1003. iii. Johanna Hazel m. James Chase.

+1004. iv. Estelle Hazel m. Robert Wheaton.

1005. v. Jennie Hazel m. Edward Herrick of Darby, Pa. They had Edward, who is a business man of Philadelphia, Pa., unm.; and Christobel, who m. Cecil Bush of Memphis, Tenn., and has a son, Edward.

1001. CATHERINE HAZEL m. George Lane of Kent County, Md. Two children:

1006. i. Oscar Lane grew upon the farm. In early life he was fascinated by stories of the sea and longed to experience life as a sailor. After finishing his education and spending some time working in a ship yard in Wilmington, Del., he embarked as a sailor on a large ship plying out of New York. By energy and perseverance he worked his way up until he was made captain of a large freight liner. For ten years or more he was captain on a Pacific ocean liner plying between San Francisco and the Far East. He m. Captain John's daughter and at present they reside at St. Louis, Mo. They have no children.

1007. ii. Estella Lane m. Joseph Shriver of Chester, Pa. Their children are: Oscar, Joseph, Kenneth, Galen, Clinton and Catherine.

1002. DORA HAZEL m. James Polk Fogwell of Queen Anne's County, Md. For many years J. P. Fogwell was a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties. In later life they gave up farming and moved to Wilmington, Del., where their children were educated. Mrs. Fogwell possessed the Pearson characteristics to a remarkable degree. With a strong and vigorous physique, abundance of energy and industry, a genial nature, deep sympathies and great spirituality, she was a tireless worker in her home and in her church and exerted an influence for good to all who knew her. Two sons:

+1008. i. George Clinton Fogwell who m. Elsie Ridgeway.

1009. ii. Jonathan Hazel Fogwell who m. Irene Moore.

1008. GEORGE CLINTON FOGWELL in 1910 m. Elsie Ridgeway, a young lady of the highest social position and culture and a descendant of Jacob Ridgeway, who was consul for the United States at Antwerp and founder of the Ridgeway libraries of Philadelphia. George Clinton Fogwell, Sr., is a fine illustration of a self-made business man. After finishing the high school and a business course at Goldey's College, Wilmington, Del., endowed with vision and industry, a manly bearing and good address, he allied himself with the steel manufacturing industry and rose rapidly to the position of general manager of the Philadelphia office of Jones and Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. They occupied a large suite of offices in the Commercial Trust Building at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa. In Philadelphia, Mr. Fogwell has a well-earned reputation as an authority in the steel industry, especially among contractors and builders. He has always manifested a keen interest in all affairs relating to the welfare of his fellows. A few years ago he resigned his position and later accepted a call to the New York office of the U. S. Steel Company, where his ability has found a larger field. He has a beautiful home at Pelham Manor. His social and fraternal affiliations are: The Union League, The Art Club, and University Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Two children:

+1010. i. Dorothy Hazel Fogwell, who m. Benjamin A. Weed.
1011. ii. George Clinton Fogwell, Jr., who will soon enter college.

1009. JONATHAN HAZEL FOGWELL, having secured a business training, became associated with the Carnagie Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. Later he was transferred to the Newark branch of the company, where he has been for over thirty years. He is a superior business man and has risen to the position of assistant manager. He m. Irene Moore of Pittsburgh, Pa. They had one son, James Moore, who died in his sixteenth year after a few weeks' illness. He was a very fine young man and had made an enviable record at school as one of the brightest students in a large class.

1010. DOROTHY HAZEL FOGWELL graduated at Friends Select School of Philadelphia and attended the American Academy of Dramatic Art in New York. She has traveled abroad extensively and studied French and the drama in Paris and Switzerland and at the College of New Rochelle. She m. Benjamin Appleby Weed, a graduate of Princeton University, son of John Weed of Noroton Heights, Conn.

1003. JOHANNA HAZEL m. James Chase of Wilmington, Del. Four children:

1012. i. Mattie Chase m. Joseph Andrews of Indianapolis, Ind. They have a daughter, Catharine, who is m. and lives in Los Angeles, Cal.

1013. ii. Robert Chase m. sine prole Elsie Kersey of Wilmington, Del.
1014. iii. Wilmer Chase m. Agnes McAlister. Their son, James Chase, m. Edna Shepard; they live at Ashley, Del., and have James, Jr.
1014. iv. Dora Chase m. Allen Lewis of Indianapolis, Ind. They have three children: Robert, Harold and Annie.

1004. ESTELLE HAZEL m. Robert Wheaton of Chester, Pa. Robert is dead and Estelle is dividing her time between her daughters. Three children:

+1015. i. Catherine Wheaton m. Edward Creighton of Chester, Pa.
1016. ii. John Wheaton m. sine prole Olive Booth of Wilmington, Del.
1017. iii. Margaret Wheaton m. Frank Dixon of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Dixon is a traveling salesman. They have three daughters: Dorothy, Hazel and Betty.

1015. CATHERINE WHEATON m. Edward Creighton of Chester, Pa. Three children:

1018. i. Walter Creighton m. Rosena Spragg. They have a son, Walter.
1019. ii. John Creighton m. Catherine Kelley. They have two children, Hazel and Edward. Edward, last named, m. Theresa Newhart; they live in Chester, Pa., and have a son, John Edward.
1020. iii. Edward Creighton, Jr.

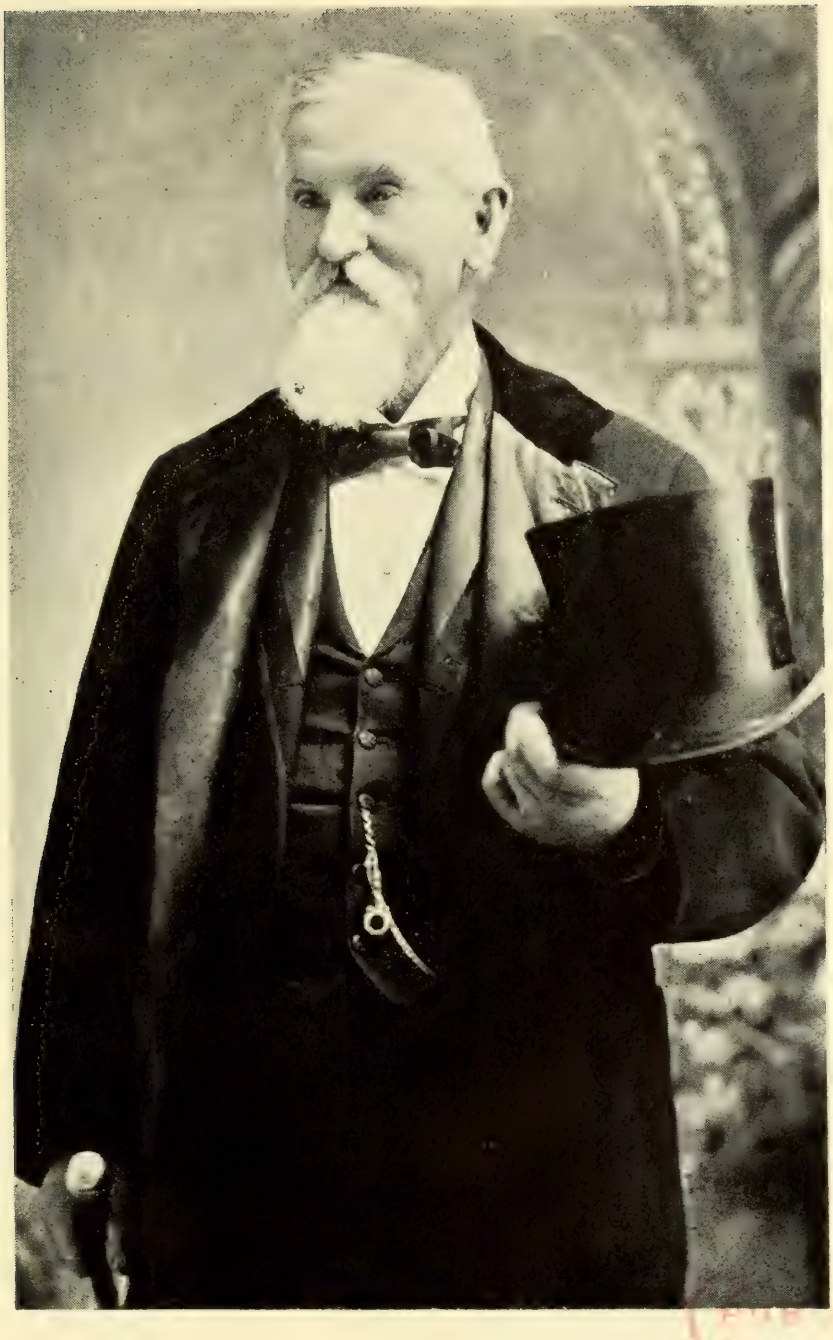
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

1. WILLIAM PROVOST, JR.

There is a talent for the different branches of business as there is for music, poetry and painting. This is clearly shown in the career of William Provost, Jr. (964). Only a short period of his life was spent in the employ of others. After careful training, his initiative asserted itself at an early age and he embarked in business as contractor and builder.

By industry, thoroughness, promptness, close attention to details and strict honesty he soon became recognized as a leader in his line. His services were always in demand and his business grew steadily until it reached large proportions. In the city of Chester he has long been known as one of the most substantial business men who has achieved the highest success. He is noted for his sagacity and integrity in all transactions in which he is engaged.

During almost fifty years in which he was actively in business, he has built many of the largest mills, finest schools, churches, banks, office buildings and homes in Chester and vicinity. Several of the fine



Samuel Fitler Pearson
1827-1909
(Delaware Branch)

buildings at Swarthmore College were built by him. The palatial residence of the late Governor Sproul, near Chester, is a specimen of his work. The huge building of the Viscose Company at Marcus Hook, Pa., perhaps the largest concern in the world of its kind, and the massive granite high school of Chester built over thirty years ago, stand as enduring monuments to his skill and ability.

A few years ago Mr. Provost retired from active business and was succeeded by his son, William Robert Provost, who has continued the business on the same high plane. · Since his retirement, Mr. Provost has traveled extensively at home and abroad, having recently taken three trips around the world, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Always deeply interested in his home city and his fellow citizens he has devoted much of his time and energies to civic betterment. At the solicitation of his many friends and the political leaders of Chester, he was induced to accept a term as city councilman, which office he filled with much credit. Other political offices he has declined.

Among the many positions of honor he has filled with distinction are: Director of the Chester-Cambridge Bank and Trust Company, director of the Welfare Federation of Chester and South Delaware County, chairman of the Town Planning Commission of Chester. During the World War he was at the head of the War Savings Commission for Chester and Delaware County. Some years ago he was appointed a member of the State Valley Forge Park Commission by the late Governor Sproul and has been reappointed by each successive Governor.

Mr. Provost is also interested in church work, a faithful member of the Madison Street M. E. Church, of which he has been a trusted official for many years, another outward expression which speaks louder than words of how he values religion and religious institutions as necessary to the welfare and progress of mankind. He is also an active member of the Rotary Club of Chester, the Penn Club of Chester, the Spring Haven Country Club and the Chester Club, where he spends much of his time and where his presence is so highly esteemed. The coterie of prominent business men who lunch there daily is always pleased to gather around him at the large table and listen to his opinions on the various topics of the day.

For years he has been an active and honored member of the Masonic order. He belongs to the Chester Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Chester Chapter, the Chester Commandary of Knights Templar, the Philadelphia Consistory and Lulu Temple Lodge of the Mystic Shrine.

His home life is ideal. He is devoted to his family and his home, always so cordial and hospitable, refined and dignified, cheerful and modest. Nothing affords him so much pleasure as to receive and entertain his relatives and friends in his home. He holds a firm place in the affections and esteem of his fellow citizens in every walk of life. Perhaps, more than any other citizen now living, he has con-

tributed to the development and progress of the City of Chester. Always the acquisition of character, the sum and essence of every good man's life, has been constantly before him with never swerving fidelity to his high ideals, with calm performance of duty, shedding light and beauty on the daily pathway of life.

2. SAMUEL F. PEARSON

Samuel Fitler Pearson (813) was the youngest son of John and Catherine (Clements) Pearson. He was born March 14, 1827, At the old Pearson homestead near Smyrna, Del., and died at Greensboro, Md., March 9, 1909, at the age of ninety-two.

It affords the writer great pleasure to chronicle something of the life and character of one who bears the relation of father, to whom he owes his very existence. During the thirty years spent together in the home, a period taken up largely in the son's education and preparation for his life work, deep and lasting impressions were made by the honored parent . . . memories of childhood, of happy days and years, of father and mother, brothers and sisters, and the time when one by one we left the old home to make our way in the world and establish homes for ourselves. Can one ever forget the sense of loneliness he feels when he first leaves home to enter college—the longing for the dear familiar faces, the feeling of homesickness? And then the return home for holidays and vacations, the welcome, the cheer and gladness when all were there together again, if only for a few hours or days. It all seems so long ago now.

John Pearson was almost seventy years of age when little Samuel was born. It was unusual even for those times. The writer, the youngest son of Samuel F. Pearson, is separated from John Pearson, who was born in the middle of the Eighteenth Century during Colonial times, a soldier and patriot of the American Revolution, by only one generation. Thus, we three, father, son and grandson, link together the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and the Twentieth centuries, a period of time amounting to a hundred and seventy-four years, from 1758 till the present.

Again, Samuel had half brothers and half sisters who were grown and married with children of their own when he was born. Some of his brothers and sisters he never saw. They went west and never returned. Some died while he was an infant and he could not remember them. He had only a faint recollection of his father. After the death of John Pearson in 1832 the widow stayed at the home farm and continued to care for her four small children. She died when Samuel was twelve years of age and the home was broken up and the children were separated. Samuel went to live with Robert J. Lusby, a farmer at Chesterville, Kent County, Md., an uncle on his mother's side. He attended school in winter and worked on the farm the rest of the year.

At the age of sixteen he was bound out as an apprentice to a mechanic in Wilmington, Del., to learn a trade. After finishing his

apprenticeship he worked for a time in the Harlan Shipbuilding Company at Wilmington until after he was of age. He received his legacy from his father's estate then and decided to return to life on the farm. For a short time he tenanted one of his Uncle Robert Lusby's farms. Glowing accounts in the newspapers of the splendid opportunities for young men and letters from his own relatives living in the Middle West urging him to come out, induced him to take the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man." In the meantime he had fallen in love with a Southern girl who resided in Baltimore, Md. He had known her from early childhood as she had often visited the home of Robert Lusby, where Samuel lived when a youth. Mr. Lusby's wife, Catherine, was a sister of William Pell, Elizabeth Pell's father.

Samuel F. Pearson married Elizabeth Pell in 1856 and they went out to Illinois to live. It was a time when the whole nation was on the verge of a great struggle over slavery. In Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln, the feeling was intense. Fear, doubt, uncertainty, dark forbodings of impending disruption of the nation and a great civil war threatened disaster and prostrated all business. These conditions continued until after the election and inauguration of President Lincoln when the break came and the war began.

In the summer of '61 Samuel returned to the Eastern Shore of Maryland with his wife and two infant boys. He rented a large farm on the Sassafras River in Kent County, Md., and engaged in farming and fruit culture. He responded to the call of Lincoln for volunteers but was exempted on account of his family and his occupation of farming. After the war the farm was sold and he bought a farm at Smithville, near Chestertown, Kent County, Md., where he made his home until 1880 when he sold the farm and went to live on the home farm of Robert J. Lusby, near Chesterville, Md. Two years later, when the farm was sold to settle the estate he moved to Sudlersville, Queen Annes County, Md., and lived two years on the Clements farm just outside the town. In 1884 he removed to Greensborough, Caroline County, Md., and continued farming until January, 1888, when, owing to failing health, he gave up farming and removed to his home in Greensborough where he lived until his death in 1909.

SAMUEL FITLER PEARSON, 1827-1909

As previously stated, Mr. Pearson had very little schooling. He attended the country school three or four winter terms and stopped in the early spring to work on the farm. But he had an alert mind and an excellent memory. He made good use of the opportunities he had. By reading and observation he acquired a fund of general knowledge and became a fluent and excellent talker. He was a large man, erect, well proportioned with a distinguished bearing, a gentleman of the old school. He always wore a beard trimmed Southern style. He had a keen sense of humor and a pleasant smile. He was acutely sensitive to the human side of those with whom he had dealings.

In fact he was more inclined to take their point of view than to hold his own. For that reason he was often worsted in a horse trade or a business deal. His mental attitude based, no doubt, on his sense of right and strict honesty, enabled him to accept and justify his opponent's judgment.

Always attentive and responsive to the appeals of charity and those in distress and ready to help any good cause, he was rich in those qualities of manhood and character that he possessed and cherished above material wealth. He was satisfied if his needs were met. Riches were not his goal; these he lightly esteemed, but he was rich in the goods which neither rust nor moth has been able to corrupt—in treasures of friendship and good fellowship and in those treasures of widened experience and a fuller knowledge of human brotherhood.

In politics he held clear and decided opinions and always had the courage of his convictions. He was a Democrat, though he voted for the man rather than the party. He firmly held that a public office is a public trust and that the office should seek the man—not the man the office. Although actively interested in politics he never sought or accepted office.

In his business and social relations of life he always followed the Golden Rule, met his obligations, paid his just debts and lived up to the highest ideals of a Christian gentleman. Life to him was real—it meant daily opportunity for useful service. He went about his daily toil in the spirit of one who had duties to perform—who would be held accountable for his stewardship. He believed in the dignity and nobility of honest labor. Work to him was the secret of success in life; all worthwhile achievement and progress in the world depended upon it.

He was a faithful consistent member of the Methodist Church almost all his life, a regular attendant of divine worship. To him religion was a dominent vital force, necessary to the well-being and happiness of every individual—something to live and abide by every day. His was a Christian home where the Bible was read daily and divine guidance was sought at the family altar. His children were trained in the Sunday School and taught to read the Bible and memorize its precepts. He was ever careful in the choosing of associates for his children. They were taught reverence for all matters pertaining to the higher life, respect and obedience in the home and the need and value of restraint. He believed that if the springs of life are sweet, its waters pure and abundant, its courses clear of contamination, both body and mind healthfully active, with sufficient diversity of interests, we shall find life deepening with added years.

On reaching his eighty-second milestone in life's pilgrimage, having fought a good fight and finished his course, sustained by an unfaltering trust, he quietly fell asleep,

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

To his children and to all who knew him he bequeathed the only, and yet the most precious, possession, namely, the example of a good man's life.

Elizabeth (Pell) Pearson, wife of Samuel Fitler Pearson, was educated in the schools of Baltimore, Md. She had a retentive mind and a thirst for knowledge. She was a great reader and accumulated a fund of practical facts and general information. For many years she kept a diary and a scrapbook which teemed with interesting material.

Raised in a Christian home, accustomed to attending church and Sunday School regularly, she united with the Methodist Church at the age of twelve and was a faithful and active member all the rest of her life. She read her Bible daily and tried to live by its precepts. Always her first thought for her family and relatives and for her friends and acquaintances was their spiritual welfare. Every righteous cause appealed to her sympathies and generosity.

She devoted much of her time to the care and training of her children. She taught them to be unselfish, strong and true; to practice humility, tolerance and self-restraint; to make the best use of time and opportunity; to keep the mind pure and the judgment charitable; to cultivate gentleness and quietness; to seek truth and righteousness; to work, live, pray and serve daily; to aspire to high ideals, practice courtesy and cheerfulness, kindness and patience daily, and to trust everything to God and take Him at His word.

Even after her children were grown and filling places of usefulness in the world, she was always deeply concerned about them and prayed for their safe keeping. She was thankful for her children and proud of them. Nothing gave her so much happiness as to have them visit her in her home. Her passing was to her a welcome release from material limitations and a triumphal entry to the realm of immortality.

The children of Samuel F. and Elizabeth (Pell) Pearson were: William Robert (983), Charles Lusby (984), Sarah Catherine (985), Edward James (986), George Burton (987), and Annie Power (988). Of each of these six children a sketch is given below.

3. EDWARD JAMES PEARSON, M.D.

Edward James Pearson (983) was born at Atlanta, Ill., in 1857. His parents moved back to Maryland when he was four years of age. His early years were spent on the home farm near Chestertown, Md., where he attended the district school. In 1872 his parents left the farm and moved to Marcus Hook, Pa. William pursued his studies at Gilbert's Academy in Chester, Pa. From there he entered Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., graduating in 1877. He then went to Shoemaker's School of Oratory in Philadelphia, where he graduated with highest honors.

Later he attended Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and left in his junior year. Having decided to study medicine he attended the medical department of University of Maryland at Baltimore from which he graduated in April, 1884. He spent some time studying at the large clinics of New York and Philadelphia. He located at Middletown, Del., for the practice of his profession.

Fitted by unusual educational attainments, endowed by nature with a wealth of talent and ability, possessed of a magnetic and winning personality, gifted with keenness of observation and rare judgment, Dr. Pearson was exceptionally well fitted for a prominent and successful career. Almost immediately his services were sought by the sick of the community and his popularity increased steadily with the years. He took his place as a leader in the profession in the state. When only thirty-two years of age as a result of exposure to a rigorous winter climate he contracted pneumonia. Before he was able to leave his bed he went out to attend patients and took a relapse from which he never fully recovered. He consulted the specialists of New York and Philadelphia and visited health resorts in the West, in Mexico and the Bahama Islands. His improvement was slight and in the autumn of the following year he died.

4. CHARLES LUSBY PEARSON, M.D.

Charles Lusby Pearson (984) was the second son of Samuel F. and Elizabeth (Pell) Pearson. He was born October 29, 1860, at Lincoln, Ill. He attended a preparatory school in Chester, Pa., and entered Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, N. J., from which he graduated while still quite young in the same class with his brother William. He taught school one year before matriculating at the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. Having completed his course he graduated in 1883 with the degree of M.D. He began the practice of medicine at Sudlersville, Md., the home of his parents, where he remained for several years. He then pursued a course of post-graduate study in Philadelphia and Chicago, after which he located in Boston, Mass., specializing in diseases of the throat and chest.

With pleasing personality, affable and engaging manner, dignified and gentlemanly bearing, together with his great fondness for his profession, he readily adapted himself to his work and soon took a position of prominence in his vocation. In addition to thorough training and skill he possesses keen judgment and deliberation, a sympathetic nature, an abundance of common sense and kindliness that endears him to his patient. His entrance in the sickroom always inspires hope and confidence. Though not as active now as formally, he is still practising and has had a long and useful career. He is nearing the half century mark of service in the profession.

In January, 1900, Dr. Pearson married Catherine Whitaker Pickett of Boston, Mass. She possesses a strong and noble character and pronounced intellectual ability. Among her ancestors are in-

cluded some of the most prominent and illustrious men and women of New England. For many years they have lived in their fine home at Newton, Mass. They have two sons, Charles Whitaker and James Baldwin.

Charles Whitaker Pearson received his preliminary education at the Country Day School of Newton, Mass. He attended Harvard University two years. In the summer of 1921, while a student at Harvard, he accompanied the Harvard Glee Club, of which he was a member, on their memorable trip abroad, singing with them in many of the large cities of France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. It was at this time that he decided to make music his profession. Returning from the European trip he entered the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., from which he graduated a few years later with honors. This was followed by post-graduate training in vocal culture under Professor Charles Bennett. Following this he was awarded a scholarship by the Juillard Musical Foundation of New York. In concert, oratorio and, to a limited extent, in grand opera, he has achieved success.

For two years he was professor of vocal music and dramatics at the De Pau University of Indiana. Two years ago he accepted an engagement on the staff of vocal artists of the National Broadcasting Company at New York, where he has attained considerable popularity.

In September, 1928, he married Claire Sandquist, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sandquist of Springfield, Mass. They reside at Bayside, L. I., and have one infant daughter, Janice Claire.

James Baldwin Pearson, a young man of superior qualities and great promise, having acquired his scholastic education by graduating at the Country Day School of Newton, Mass., the East Hampton Preparatory school and taking one year at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has engaged in business with a large magazine publishing company of New York City.

With a fine physique, Mr. Pearson excelled in athletics at school and college. For a number of years he has been a councillor and instructor in aquatic sports at summer camps for boys in the mountains of New England.

THE ALMOND HOUSEHOLD

Sarah Catherine Pearson (985) grew up on the farm in Kent County and attended the district school. Later she attended a finishing school in Baltimore, Md., and was trained in the useful arts.

She married George Lafayette Alexander Almond, a young merchant of Elberton, Ga., in 1895. They have four children: George Lafayette, Edwin Pearson, Ruth Elizabeth and Alexander Pearson.

Mrs. Almond's domestic life has been exemplary. More than housekeeper and mother of children, she has been an intelligent, congenial companion, helping her husband and children by thrift, foresight, industry and devotion—an inspiration to all in the home. Hers is a Christian home, similar to that in which she was reared. She

taught her children to love and seek the things that are good and noblest in life and has lived to realize her aspirations for each of them.

George Lafayette Almond graduated at the Elberton High School and attended the Georgia Institute of Technology at Atlanta, Ga. He left in his junior year to serve in the Navy during the World War. He is a mechanical engineer and holds a responsible position at Chattanooga, Ten. He is not married.

Edwin Pearson Almond graduated at the Elberton High School and attended the Georgia Tech. at Atlanta, Ga. He graduated in 1924 and immediately became associated with the Georgia Light and Power Company of Atlanta, Ga. In 1929 he went to New York as electrical engineer for the ———— Company. A year later he moved to Baltimore, Md., and is now with ———— in the construction of a large hydro-electric power plant at Safe Harbor on the Susquehanna River. Though a young man about thirty, Mr. Almond has an enviable reputation as electrical engineer and a business man. He married Lois ———— of Atlanta, Ga., and they have two children, Edwin, Jr., and Catherine.

Ruth Elizabeth Almond, the only daughter of George L. A. and Catherine (Pearson) Almond, is a fine example of charming Southern girl. About the average height, erect, well proportioned with regular features, dark hair and eyes, a sweet musical voice, Southern accent, sparkling with life and animation, she combines natural talent with brilliancy of intellect, refinement, poise, culture and nobility. Her preliminary education was received at Elberton. After graduating from the high school she went to Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., where she graduated with high honors. She has taught mathematics for a number of years and is at present head of the department of mathematics in Henry Grady High School of Atlanta, Ga. Among her many accomplishments she has a talent for music.

Alexander Pearson Almond, youngest son of George L. A. and Catherine (Pearson) Almond, reared at the home in Elberton, followed the course of his elder brothers by completing his preliminary training in the local schools and entering the Institute of Technology at Atlanta, from which he graduated in the Class of 1925 with highest honors in the department of architecture. At college he was a good scholar and a leader in the activities of student life. Possessed with the faculty of making friends he was popular with his instructors and his classmates.

Immediately upon graduation he accepted a position with a prominent firm of architects of Atlanta and entered heartily upon his professional career. Gifted by natural talent and ability, supplemented by training, perseverence, industry and a determination to succeed, he quietly and persistently applied himself to his work, thereby winning early recognition as a leader. During the past few years he has designed and directed the construction of large hotels, theatres, churches, office buildings, industrial factories, schools and many

George Burton Pearson, M.D.
Son of Samuel F. Pearson and Elizabeth Pell
(Delaware Branch)

beautiful homes in his native state. He spent one year in the Miami, Fla., branch of the firm and his work there stood the hurricane that devastated the city a short time afterwards.

In the profession of law, medicine, and other of the sciences, there may not be any permanent tangible evidence of achievement, but in that of the engineer, the builder and architect is left the imperishable records of his activities. It is the architect who can interpret our individual tastes and desires and make them real, using stone, brick, wood, hardware, trees, shrubbery and flowers for materials. His creative genius is stamped upon the varied types of buildings that compose our great cities. Mr. Almond is a young man of winning personality and high character. He is the embodiment of refinement, purity, modesty and manliness. He is on the threshold of a useful, brilliant and successful career.

6. EDWARD JAMES PEARSON

Edward James Pearson (986) was born in 1867 on the home farm at Worton, near Chestertown, Kent County, Md. His preliminary education was received at the district school and at the Greensboro High School. He went away to St. John's College, at Annapolis, Md., while still in his terms. After two years at college he taught school two terms, then entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1893. In the autumn of the same year after a visit to the Columbia Exposition at Chicago, Ill., he accepted the appointment as resident physician at the Winyah Sanitarium at Asheville, N. C., and applied himself diligently to the study of his specialty.

During his residence at the Sanitarium he studied under the noted German scientist, Dr. Krebs, the discoverer of the diphtheria bacillus, in the manufacture of tubercular antitoxins. He wrote scientific articles on the subject and read them before medical conventions throughout the country, thus attracting considerable notice by the profession. He visited and corresponded with many of the most celebrated specialists of the country in disease of the chest. At the Sanitarium he was held in high esteem both by the staff and the patients and was regarded as a young physician of unusual ability.

After two years at the Sanitarium he opened an office in the center of Asheville. It was handsomely equipped for the practice of his specialty. He was very popular from the beginning and had every prospect for a long, useful and brilliant professional career when he was stricken with typhoid fever, resulting in his death in two weeks at the age of twenty-nine.

Dr. Pearson was a very attractive young man personally, tall and handsome, with pleasing and engaging manner and disposition. He was robust and strong, young and healthy in appearance. He had a host of friends and admirers and his untimely death was a shock to

the entire city. He never married. His last words were in reference to the care of his beloved parents, for whose maintenance he had amply provided.

7. GEORGE BURTON PEARSON, M.D.

George Burton Pearson (987), physician, was born at Chestertown, Md., in 1869, son of Samuel F. and Elizabeth (Pell) Pearson. He is the youngest of four brothers, all graduates in medicine and successful practising physicians. He graduated from the High School of Greensboro, Md., taught school two years, then went to St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He left in his junior year and engaged in newspaper work. In 1893 he entered the Harvard Medical School. After three years he transferred to the Albany Medical College at Albany, N. Y., and graduated with the degree of M.D. in April, 1897. He served as interne in the hospitals in Albany and New York, then located at Middletown, Del., succeeding the late Dr. Horace Vaughan. His pleasing personality, gracious manner and thorough training won for him early recognition, and he soon became one of the leading physicians of the county. Deeply interested in all civic, social, and religious activities, he held positions of honor in church and the fraternal societies with which he was affiliated.

After ten years of general practice, Dr. Pearson decided to further complete his studies, so he left Middletown to enter Johns Hopkins for post-graduate study. Having finished the course he located at Wilmington, Del., and was appointed to the surgical staff of Delaware Hospital. His professional career in Wilmington, lasting six years, was marked by outstanding success and was recognized both by the laity and the medical profession as one of conspicuous usefulness. Always willing to avail himself of opportunity for larger service, Dr. Pearson moved to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1914, where he practiced until July, 1917, when he went to Elkton, Md., to take the practice of Dr. H. A. Mitchell who immediately left with the expeditionary forces for France. While at Elkton, Dr. Pearson was chief surgeon for Union Hospital and surgeon for the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. In July, 1919, he withdrew from Elkton when Dr. Mitchell returned and located at Newark, Del. He has been in active practice there ever since and is recognized as one of the leading physicians in New Castle County.

Dr. Pearson is a member of the Presbyterian Church and endorses the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the New Castle County Medical Society, The Delaware State Medical Society, The American Medical Association and the Philadelphia Medical Club. He is surgeon for the B. & O. R. R. Co. For many years he has been an active Mason. He is Past Master of Union Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., in Middletown, Del.; a member of St. John's Chapter, R. A. Masons; Olivet Commandary, Knights Templar, and of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

With an insatiable thirst for knowledge, not only in all matters pertaining to his profession but of things in general, Dr. Pearson has acquired a large private library and has been a life-long student. Keenly interested in those under his care, at ease in the sick room and in the emergencies of his professional life, he manifests a breadth of sympathy and spirit of helpfulness that inspires confidence.

In April, 1900, Dr. Pearson married Mary Estelle Cochran, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Hardcastle) Cochran of Middletown, Del., and a grand niece of the late John P. Cochran, ex-Governor of Delaware. They have one son, George Burton Pearson, Jr.

Mrs. Pearson was born and raised on the beautiful country estate of her father's. She received her preliminary education from her governess, Miss Alice Outcault, and the Middletown Academy, then she took a special course at Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., majoring in oil painting and instrumental music. Her skill as an artist is attested by the beautiful oil paintings that adorn the walls of her home. Reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, of a strongly spiritual nature, with artistic temperament, and great fondness for the beautiful, for truth and uprightness, she has filled her place in life and in her home with fidelity and courage. The source of her greatest happiness has been her son, to whom she has devoted the best years of her life.

George Burton Pearson, Jr., was born in 1905 at Middletown, Del., where he spent his first fifteen years and attended the public school there. In 1920 he went to Newark and attended Friends School at Wilmington, Del., graduating first in a class of twenty-two. He entered Princeton University the ensuing autumn and after four years graduated with high honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He went abroad and spent several months in Europe. On returning in the fall he entered the law offices of George L. Townsend, Esq., at Wilmington, Del., to begin the study of law. He attended the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in June, 1931, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Charles B. Evans was Mr. Pearson's law preceptor. Mr. Evans made the motion to the Supreme Court for his admission to the Delaware Bar. For nine months Mr. Pearson served as law clerk to the Hon. Victor B. Woolley, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Mr. Pearson is now (1932) actively engaged in his profession and is connected with the law offices of former Judge Hugh M. Morris in Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Pearson has a gentlemanly manner, a pleasing personality and is generously endowed with a brilliancy of intellect and those sterling qualities of character which command recognition and insure success. With him professional duties are paramount and in every undertaking he exhibits the same painstaking zeal and untiring effort to accomplish results. Members of the legal profession of Wilmington considered his selection by Judge Woolley to serve as his law clerk a signal honor. Equally fortunate and favored was he in being

chosen by ex-Judge Hugh M. Morris as a legal assistant. Young, ambitious, thorough, imbued with the highest standards, endowed with a clear legal mind, he is on the threshold of a career of usefulness and honor in his profession.

Mr. Pearson has a large circle of friends and is popular in the younger set of Wilmington society. He is a member of the Wilmington Country Club and of the Gateway Club of Princeton, the New Castle County Bar Association, the Delaware State Bar Association and assistant to the secretary of the Delaware State Board of Bar Examiners. He has recently been appointed on a committee to assist in the annotation of the American Law Institute's Restatement of the Law of Contracts.

8. MRS. ANNIE PEARSON GREENLEE

Annie Power Pearson (988), the youngest child of Samuel F. and Elizabeth (Pell) Pearson, was born at Chester, Pa., and spent most of her life on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. For twenty years she made her home at Greensboro, Md., where she lived with her parents.

Long after the other five children had left home she remained, and with untiring devotion cared for her parents during their declining years. To her mother she was a faithful and constant companion, ministering to her with all the tenderness and love of a true daughter. After the death of her mother she kept the home for her aged father and did everything to make him comfortable and happy.

Naturally cheerful and optimistic, fond of children and pets, trained in domestic science and the useful arts, gifted with taste and industry, ever ready and willing to serve, she could prepare a tempting meal, make a beautiful and stylish garment, decorate a room with artistic handiwork or entertain a guest with interesting and agreeable conversation. With a desire to train children she taught in the Sunday School and conducted a small private school in kindergarten with marked success. After the death of her father she closed the home at Greensboro and went to Elberton to live for a time with her sister, Mrs. Almond. Later she married sine prole John W. Greenlee, a farmer, at Greensboro, and for the past ten years they have lived at Lakeland, Florida.

ALBERT LARGE

(The Rambling Naturalist)

Widely Known As

THE HERMIT OF WOLF ROCKS

A Sketch Revealing His Fondness for Natural History and His Love for the Great Outdoors

By WILLIAM C. ARMSTRONG

I am going to tell about Albert Large, the Hermit. The reader may query: "Why say anything about him in this book; he was not a descendant of Crispin Pearson, was he?" The answer is, he was not. But there are, I think, several good reasons for speaking of him here.

Albert's celebrity attaches itself to Bucks County and more immediately to the Townships of Buckingham and Solebury, which is the neighborhood of the Pearson Homestead. Also, family tradition insists that Albert Large and Crispin Pearson were related, although the exact degree of relationship has not yet been established.

Moreover, every household listed herein as descending from Crispin Pearson and his wife, Hannah Willson, are kith and kin to the descendants of Joseph Large, who in colonial days was the founder of the family of that surname in Bucks County, as is demonstrated in this book. Furthermore, not only is the story of Albert Large, the naturalist, well worth retelling, but there are some items of information still current among the Pearsons that shed new light on Albert's character and which have never been published before.

Joseph Large (a) and his wife, Elizabeth, migrated from England and dwelt for a time in Massachusetts at Amesbury, a town in the extreme northeastern part of the state, near the New Hampshire line and not far from the ocean. Long afterward Amesbury was, for many years, the home of John Greenleaf Whittier. Joseph and Elizabeth, with their children, removed in 1689 to Burlington County, N. J. A few years later they crossed the Delaware River to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Falls Township near Bristol. Joseph died in 1709 and Elizabeth in 1727. Of the children of Joseph (a), the immigrant, we mention two: Elizabeth (b) and Joseph II (b).

Elizabeth Large (b) in 1774 married Richard Lundy II and finally settled in Warren County, N. J. Their youngest child, Margaret Lundy (c) married John Willson and had a daughter, Hannah Willson (d) who became the wife of Crispin Pearson. Hence it came about that all the descendants of Crispin Pearson are also the descendants of the immigrant, Joseph Large (a).

Joseph Large II (b), 1673-1746, married Deborah Wing Dungan and about 1700 bought land of Richard Lundy in Buckingham Township along the mountain, paying £20 for 100 acres. This farm,

enlarged by a subsequent purchase, remained in the family for several generations. The dwelling house was about three-quarters of a mile from an outcrop of limestone known as Wolf Rocks, which were so-called because wild animals often took refuge there. These rocks were not on the farm but only a few rods beyond the line.

Joseph Large II (b) and his wife, Deborah, had a son, Joseph III (c). Joseph Large III (c) married Elizabeth Fox and had son, John (d). John Large (d) and his wife, Rachel, had a son, Samuel (e), born 1775, died 1832.

Samuel Large (e) inherited the homestead. He was fond of fox hunting. He was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Matthews and his second wife was Mary Doan. Samuel and Elizabeth had three children: Joseph, who became an Episcopalian minister; Albert, the subject of this sketch; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Briggs and dwelt near Wolf Rocks.

The lineage given above has been supplied from a manuscript genealogy which is being compiled by Miss Anna W. Smith, of Newtown, Pa. The record shows that Albert Large was of colonial stock and a member of a prominent and prosperous family in Buckingham Valley. Nowadays a biography is considered incomplete unless it is shown that the person whose life is related inherited some characteristic from an ancestor. Here it is:

Albert seems to have got one trait from his father. His father was famous for his skill as a fox hunter. "Samuel's appointments for the chase," says Colonel Paxson, "were the best. His well trained hounds and his fleet steed that knew no fence as a barrier, won the admiration of all beholders. It was a gala day on the hunt when Samuel Large with his aides, the Elys and the Byes, gave chase. Foxes were then abundant and their runways covered a large territory of wooded tracts." Thus we see that Albert had from childhood heard about the fox chase, that most picturesque and exhilerating of field sports, and was familiär with those three fleet animals, horses, hounds and foxes. No wonder that Albert became outdoor-minded.

Albert Large, the sixth of his race to live in America, was born about 1805 on the ancestral homestead in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and there he grew to maturity. My belief is that during the latter years of his life he wandered widely through the sparsely inhabited regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and states further west, coming back at intervals and making his headquarters in a cavern less than a mile from his birthplace. No one knows when or where he died; the last that is known of him was his discovery at the cavern on Buckingham Mountain in the Spring of 1858.

Albert is called a hermit, and rightly so, although he lacked some of the characteristics which are usually associated with that word. A hermit is one who abandons society and lives alone. That is just what Albert did, at least in his later years. But he differed from other hermits in several important particulars. Many hermits were

deeply religious, but Albert had no theological interests. Many men have become hermits because of some overwhelming bereavement which suddnly befell them; but the one thing certain about Albert's hermitage is that it developed gradually during a score of years. Some hermits confined themselves to a small narrow cell which they seldom or never left. But as to Albert Large, it is my belief that he wandered widely; that for months at a time he lived and slept under the open sky, exploring new fields, new valleys and new mountains. It is incredible that a man whose spirit felt cabined, cribbed, confined in a schoolhouse, a dwelling house or a barn, would coop himself up month after month in a small cave, low-ceilinged, poorly ventilated and dimly lighted.

An address on the Hermit of Wolf Rocks was delivered before the Bucks County Historical Society by Col. Henry D. Paxson on July 16, 1895, which address was afterward published in Vol. II of that society's Collection of Papers. I deeply appreciate the permission of Col. Paxson and also of the Bucks County Historical Society in permitting me to draw freely on the material embodied in the address aforesaid.

On Friday morning, April 9, 1858, Albert Large the Hermit was discovered in his rock cavern on Buckingham Mountain. The news of the discovery of the long lost Albert Large and his cave spread like a prairie fire. Public curiosity was aroused by circumstances so novel and mysterious. That a man had been living summer and winter for so many years in a cavern of a rock, in sight of the heart of the valley, was too much for the credulity of the neighborhood. The Sunday following his discovery all avenues leading to the mountain were lined with vehicles heavily freighted with humanity, all bent on reviewing the great discovery. They came from Doylestown, New Hope, Lambertville, Flemington, and in short the whole region of the country from Tinicum to Newtown.

For many weeks the excitement was unabated, and the Wolf Rocks and the Hermit's Cave were the principal theme uppermost at inns and stores. Every article found in his cave was thoroughly inspected, and it was not long before everything there, even to the board lining and the mortar wall, were carried away as relics by curious people.

Accounts of his finding were published far and wide at the time, and residents of our county when traveling in the far Western states have frequently been asked about the Buckingham Hermit. Not only in our own land, but on far-off shores, we find transatlantic journals giving the matter great publicity. We give entire an article which appeared at that time in the *Guide,* a paper published in London, England:

AS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND

EXTRAORDINARY! DISCOVERY OF A HERMIT!

"Hermits are things of the past, only to be found in story books, or old worm-eaten novels of the end of the last century, in which trap doors and caverns play a distinguished and lugubrious part. It is, therefore, with some

little surprise that we have to record the following well-authenticated story. There exists at a distance of some miles from Doyle's Town, Pennsylvania, a mountain known as the Wolf Rock. Goats alone can find pasture on its barren cliffs, and even they must be sadly starved to seek food on these naked and jagged stone hills.

"A few weeks ago, however, two blacks from Doyle's Town started in search of three stray goats and tracked them to the foot of Wolf Rock. They had no alternative then but to scale the rugged mountain. It was no easy task for the hunters who nearly all the time had to crawl upon their hands and knees. Evening drew in, and yet there were no signs of more than one of the goats. Accordingly, they made up their minds to descend when their attention was attracted to a noise in some hollow of the hill. Negroes are naturally curious while they even fancied they were upon the track of the two fugitives. They determined then to explore further and advanced towards the entrance of a mysterious looking grotto. It was a narrow fissure obstructed by roots and stones.

"After much exertion, one succeeded in crawling in upon his face, but just as his eyes were becoming used to the darkness a voice from out of the gloom cried, 'What do you want?' The negro knew not what to say. He stammered out that he was looking for a goat. For some minutes there was no reply, then a mysterious voice cried out: 'Wretch, you advance to your destruction. One step more and you are a dead man.' The black could stand it no longer but backed out as speedily as possible from the hollow and rapidly regained Doyle's Town, telling everybody he met that he had been face to face with the Prince of Darkness.

"Now the inhabitants of Doyle's Town are not superstitious, but they are curious. They accordingly determined to learn the truth. Plentifully supplied with arms, lanterns, etc., they surrounded the cavern, after lighting a great fire at its entrance. The supposed demon, not liking to endure the fate of Marshall Pelissier's Arabs, came forth. He was a man of herculean stature, clothed in skins of goats and foxes, with long hair and beard, and singularly wild eyes. He was at once made prisoner and his dwelling examined.

"It was a large grotto, divided into three compartments, lined with moss and receiving light and air from above. There was a fireplace, a comfortable bed, and numerous remains of poultry were there which explained the frequent and mysterious disappearance of fowls, etc., which had been noticed by the neighboring farmers for some years.

"Questioned as to his name and strange existence, the Sybarite declared his name to be Albert Large. He assured his captors that for forty years he had dwelt in that retired cavern, never leaving it but at night to hunt for the poultry, goats and pigs on which he fed. A disappointment in love had driven him to this extremity."

Here ends the preposterous account that was published in England.

I have given the account of the Hermit's discovery as it was published in Europe. I now give Colonel Paxson's account, which states clearly the facts gathered by the Colonel from well authenticated sources:

COLONEL PAXSON'S ACCOUNT

"On the morning of April 9, 1858, as William Kennard, a well-known colored man of this township, was passing along the foot of the Wolf Rocks, he observed smoke issuing from the Rocks and heard a strange noise like the rattling of tinware, or to use his own words, 'like the dragging of a kettle by a chain.' He became alarmed and ran to another part of the mountain to obtain the company of another colored man, Moses Allen, to go back with him and make some explorations.

"The two men, armed with a crowbar, went back to the part of the Rocks from which the sound emanated, and after making considerable explorations were about to abandon the enterprise, when it occurred to them that making a noise might bring the stranger to sight.

"They commenced boring the rock with a crowbar, which had the effect of bringing a voice from some hiding place which asked: 'Who is it and what do you want?' They proceeded to the cleft in the rock and after diligent search succeeded in finding an entrance to a room or cavern in which was a human being. On being called to come out, he refused to do so and denied the obtruders admission, threatening to 'put balls through them both' if they attempted to enter. The two men thought it unsafe to proceed further without reinforcements and they accordingly secured the services of several stalwart men from the limestone quarries of the late Aaron Ely.

"The large party, plentifully armed with crowbars, churn-augurs and other quarrymen's tools, returned to the Rocks and began the search. The sounding of heavy iron bars upon the rock roof of the cavern, with a huge fire at its entrance, and the loud voices of the quarrymen calling upon the occupant to come out, compelled him to yield, and he displaced the large stone that formed the door of his abode and reluctantly came forth.

"In appearance at that time he is described as a man about the average size, with rather round or drooping shoulders, over which fell long gray hair in profusion. His beard extended almost to his waist, and with his ancient and tattered clothing and general unkempt appearance he presented a picture of a veritable wild man.

"The exploring party having made a favorable impression on him by the promises that no injury should be done him, he at length became composed and gave them some account of his history and mode of living, and invited them to inspect his den. The entrance was from the north and could only be effected by going on all-fours. The first place they entered was his kitchen, or culinary department. The roof was high enough for a man to stand erect. In it were found a rude fireplace, some pipe to carry off the smoke, several buckets, a powder keg with a leather strap for a handle, several tin plates, an iron pot for boiling his food, and a number of minor utensils.

"The next apartment was his sleeping room, which was separated from the kitchen by a rough mortar wall of his own construction. This room was not high enough for a man to walk erect, but when once ensconced therein its occupant was pretty cosy and comfortable. It contained a pretty good mattress that served him as a bed, an old stool and a few other articles that made up his chamber suit. This room was so surrounded by board work and mortar that the penetration of dampness was impossible.

"At the entrance leading to the cave was a large stone which he rolled away at pleasure when he wanted to go out and which was carefully replaced when he returned and entered his sanctum. Altogether his cave was a place of some comforts, and to a man who wished to be secluded from the world was capable of being a resort of much happiness and pleasure."

Here ends Colonel Paxson's account of the Hermit and of the Hermit's abode.

RESCUED FROM A LIME-KILN

The predominating rock in Bucks County is limestone, hence kilns for burning it were numerous. Cord wood and broken limestone having been placed in alternate layers, the kiln was fired. The burning took several days and was attended with the production of a deadly gas. The mass retained its heat for weeks and such places have always been in cold weather the favorite hangouts for wanderers.

Albert was perfectly familiar with the operations and the danger involved. His misadventure, which nearly cost him his life owing to a shift of the wind during the night, at the kiln of a neighbor, was the occasion of the most minute description which has come down to us of Albert.

William H. Johnson, a near neighbor of Albert Large, owned several lime-kilns. Mr. Johnson related the following incident:

"One of the hands brought intelligence early in the morning that a man was lying at the top of one of the kilns, then on fire, and that he believed him to be dead. We went to the place and found the person still in the same position as when first seen. His face was turned toward the heated stone forming the top, and upon examination it showed a livid paleness. His eyes were entirely closed. A close inspection showed a slight breathing at long intervals. The kiln at that time being in full blast, and having been on fire more than a day, the carbonic gas was passing off very freely from the vent at the top, and the man having his face very near this opening had inhaled the noxious vapor until his lungs were now incapable of performing their office.

"A phail of hartshorn was applied at once to his nostrils. This very soon gave evidence that his lungs were yet capable of inhaling, although they had suffered a temporary paralysis. His breathing soon became improved, and it was not long before the whole body gave increased signs of animation. He sat up and preparations were soon making for a cup of coffee and some other refreshments. He showed no disposition to converse about his new abode or his singular nap, and although his intended repast was nearly ready, he seized the momentary occasion of the person preparing it being absent from the room, to beat a hasty retreat.

"This was the last opportunity (until the time of his discovery) that presented of holding any intercourse with the man who obtained a distinction as the Hermit of the Wolf Rocks on Lahaska Mountain."

Albert had been dodging contact with humans in highways and woodlands for years and he considered himself skilful in seeing them first and avoiding them, hence when caught off guard he felt humiliated and would not stay with his captors, even when tempted by a warm breakfast. He walked off.

I have stated briefly the known facts concerning Albert Large and have presented an estimate of his character, which in my opinion the facts fully justify. I admit I am inclined to favor him, for my mother was a Lundy, a descendant of Richard Lundy and his wife, Elizabeth Large, so you see I belong far out on one of the branches of the Large tree, and being thus a distant kinsman, I wish to say that I am proud of Albert Large.

No one knows what finally became of the hermit, whether he came back to civilization to die; or like the wild things, he searched out some quiet spot to die alone. And perhaps some local newspaper long ago may have printed a little item to this effect: "Skeleton discovered by hunters; no clue to identification." And judging from what we know of him, Albert himself might not have wished it otherwise.

If the spirit of the period in which he lived had been more modern; if the environment furnished by the community been appreciative, how different his life story might have been. Had he been born

under a more friendly star, instead of adorning the legends of a countryside as Bert the Hermit, he might have been widely known as Albert Large the Naturalist.

Here follows, slightly condensed, the closing paragraph of Colonel Paxson's article:

"After his discovery, Albert lingered about the mountain but a short time, and on yonder rocky promontory he is said to have taken his farewell view of the beauty-woven valley, and bade a silent but mournful adieu to those wierd and romantic rocks, endeared to him as a home through all the changing seasons of those many years of his life in solitude. From thenceforth all traces of him and his later history have been lost. Instances of a life like this this are very rare, and if all were known of him an interesting volume would be the Meditations and Reveries of Albert Large, the Hermit of the Wolf Rocks."

Much has been said and written about Albert Large the Naturalist of Buckingham Mountain, widely known as Bert the Hermit; but little or nothing has been told hitherto of the hermit's connection with Burn Bridle Hill or by those who were closely associated with him. Some items of information concerning Albert Large have been handed down in the Pearson family and are presented herewith for the first time. The facts thus preserved are not startling, seemingly they are unimportant but they really shed much light on the character of the hermit.

Incidental remarks occurring in letters received from Mrs. Darrow aroused my interest in Albert Large. It was all news to me. My questioning brought further bits of information. Albert grew in stature and in interest, and it is at my request that this article is included here. The larger and most valuable part of the new information supplied by Mrs. Darrow is what Willson Pearson, her father, told her; Willson was a grandson of Crispin Pearson.

Albert Large was born about 1805 and Willson Pearson was born in 1820. They were acquainted for several years and were intimate for more than two years, 1838-1840. Albert was fifteen years older than Willson; in 1838 Albert was 33 and Willson only 18, which made Willson's attitude somewhat that of a learner. Albert was at that time a master of woodcraft; Willson had a bent that way and was glad to learn from Albert, while Albert enjoyed having a sympathetic listener.

They were congenial in taste, the intimacy between them grew out of their common interest in natural history. Albert's bent for the outdoor life had been developed before he and Willson became intimate. Albert hungered for a companion who was interested in the same things, hence he cultivated Willson's friendship and took a pardonable pride in exhibiting to Willson his knowledge and skill in woodcraft.

After 1840 the two friends drifted apart. Willson was of a social disposition and enjoyed being in a crowd, and so lost track of Albert. Of all those who have left information concerning the hermit, Willson Pearson was the one who was most closely associated with him.

In the foregoing remarks we have endeavored to state clearly the splendid opportunity which Willson Pearson had for observing the character of Albert Large. We now begin with Albert's boyhood and take up the story of his life.

Having been born into a good home, Albert was sent to school quite early, a country school, of course, but a good one. Joseph Fell, his teacher, was an able instructor skilled in arousing the interest of his pupils in their studies, but book knowledge made no appeal to Albert. His only relief from indoor restlessness was an occasional truancy, an inborn impulse. Truancy from school is apt to become truancy from home. That is what occurred in this case.

The crisis comes when a truant remains away all night instead of returning home. In the case of Albert it is my opinion that his first adventure of this kind, his first sleeping out, was about the year 1818, when he was thirteen years of age. He probably spent his first night out in the cavern at Wolf Rocks.

There is another thought connected with his school days. His schoolmates in those early days became the mature men and women of his later years; they remembered him as an intelligent and likable boy, and one fact that stands out clearly is that during his entire life Albert Large had the good will and sympathy of the community.

The ordinary chores about the place, which children in those days were required to do, Albert did willingly. But such tasks as weeding the garden, hoeing corn, plowing, and fence-building, which call for undivided attention for several hours at a stretch, were too much for his nature; to be outdoors and not to investigate the things that were happening outdoors was irksome. The sight of a field mouse, or the call of a bird in the hedgerow, or the bark of a dog in the adjoining woods was too much for Albert, he dropped his work whatever it was and it would be an hour or two before he returned.

In this respect he was unreliable, and neither coaxing nor reproof had any effect. When he yielded to this temptation and went off, he would not come back but would wander off and sleep in the woods. Perhaps had he been allowed to have a day off now and then in the woods by himself, the result might have been different, but even that is doubtful, more than doubtful; it was not in the boy.

One correspondent to whom I applied for information writes thus: "Bert did not like work, he was restless and nature-loving. He was a rover, but he was not the freak some made him out to be; that London article makes him out a night prowler, which he certainly was not. The neighbors knew about him and his ways, and it speaks well for Bert that he retained for years the good will of the community. The neighbors gave him food when he was in need of it, which happened only occasionally.

"So long as Albert continued to live at his father's, his absences were not for long periods. But after his sister married William Briggs and began housekeeping near by, Albert made his home with them. It is here we catch a definite glimpse of him. He went off

suddenly and stayed an unusually long time, then he suddenly reappeared. He came in the night while all were asleep, hung his boots from the rafters in the shed kitchen, went to his room and slept for twenty-four hours and then took up his life with the family again, performing the routine work which he had been doing at the time of his departure as though he had never been away and without one word as to where he had been. The news that Bert was home was soon passed around the community, but it caused no ripple of excitement for the neighbors knew all the circumstances.

One morning the family awoke to find Bert and his boots gone; no leave-taking, no hint as to where he was going or when he would be back. The neighbors noted his absence; their only comment was that life in one spot was too humdrum for Bert, 'he's off to live with the wild things again.' This happened again and again; he would come, stay awhile and be off; his stayings growing shorter each time and his absences longer." Here ends this letter.

Albert's was a balanced ration. Rabbits, squirrels, game birds and fishes supplied him with meat; any farmer's orchard he happened to be near furnished him with fruit, and on these together with wild berries, nuts, honey and parched corn he lived and thrived A word as to a few of the items mentioned.

He was a master hand at snaring rabbits and quail; in those days all the creeks had suckers and catfish in them, and Bert would stand in the creek very still with one hand in the water and when a sucker came near in a flash he had it. In taking fish he probably preferred set-lines to a fishing rod, thus escaping observation. Wild honey was gathered by him as a sweetening and as a food, and very probably also as an article of barter. His chief diet seems to have been parched corn; he almost always had a handful or two of it in his pocket. Corn probably took the place of bread. He seems to have parched it on the ear and to have shelled it afterward. Corn saves indefinitely, enabling it to be prepared in advance and also to be saved over if meanwhile perishable food comes to hand, and another valuable quality of parched corn is that it is all food, no waste. Indians on the war path relied on parched corn.

His periods of scarcity would be times of heavy snowfall that stayed on the ground. He used to tell how he was snowbound once; he said he had plenty of food, but what worried him was that he nearly ran out of tobacco. April would be his pinching month, in farmer's lingo "between hay and grass" In this connection it is curious to note that he was "discovered" in April. In fancy's eye I reconstruct that scene: I imagine he had spent the winter far away; facing homeward he reached Wolf Rocks on the evening of Thursday and rejoiced to find his betterments undisturbed. Enjoying a sound night's rest and awaking jubilant, he celebrated his return to the land of plenty by beating a tattoo on his pans and kettles. Unfortunately, a passing workman overheard the jubilee. The hermit on his discovery became a nine days' wonder; his mode of living, or

rather his supposed mode of living, struck the popular fancy and rumors of all kinds flying, growing more and more wonderful at each retelling.

One rumor was that he allowed his hair and beard to grow long which so altered his appearance that he bought liquor at the taverns in the neighborhood without being recognized, on which the comment may be made that it is perfectly credible that he bought whiskey, but it is equally incredible that the bartender did not know him.

Another rumor was that he allowed roving counterfeiters to ply their business in his hiding place and that they gave him small sums of real money for the harboring. Another story had it that he sometimes entertained gypsies who made the woods ring with their hilarious singing and carousals. Such yarns get us nowhere, and their telling is only justified as revealing the mental state of the curiosity seekers who flocked to see him.

At the time of the discovery in 1858, statements were circulated that there were caverns at other places far away which Albert frequented at times, and caves along the Schuylkill River were mentioned. We have proof positive that he visited Michigan; why should we hesitate to believe that he dwelt for a time by the Schuylkill? Reading on the Schuylkill is only fifty miles due west of Lahaska; that distance would be no obstacle to a man traveling light, subsisting on the country and having lots of time on his hands. I can easily believe that Albert took delight in such excursions and made many of them. When ranging over the country he avoided the public roads; one reason he did this is because his chief supply of food was in the woods and thickets.

One mile from Albert's birthplace, but not on his father's farm, there was an outcrop of limestone known as Wolf Rocks. These rocks in one place formed a small cave; this Albert fixed up. It was rather cramped, but he succeeded in making out of it two pretty comfortable living rooms and equipped them with a stove and kitchen utensils, and this was his principal headquarters for a period of forty years, 1818-1858. Albert's favorite headquarters were undoubtedly on Buckingham Mountain, but in the summer time he roamed here, there and everywhere. His natural bent would lead him wherever he could find new things to investigate and study over; the next valley always allured his fancy with novel possibilities. He roamed all over where there were wooded tracts, avoiding the open country.

Willson Pearson said that when he began to work with Bert he soon found that Bert knew more about Burn Bridle forest than he himself did, who was born there; there was not a patch of timber for miles around that Bert did not know all about. In every locality Bert knew places of refuge where he could get out of a storm or spend the night; hollow trees were on his calling list, and thick cedars and limekilns and quarries and overhanging rocks.

The idea formerly current that Albert loafed and slept all day, and its corollary that he prowled through the countryside all night, was nonsense; he slept nights. It is ridiculous what the papers said about him; he was not the freak some made him out to be. His was an active and mildly adventurous life; those who got acquainted with him found him to be a decent fellow. The neighbors knew him and felt kindly toward him, and when he was in need, which was seldom, they gave him food.

Mrs. Darrow's Account of Albert Large

I have before me a letter written by Mrs. Annie E. P. Darrow, under date of January 4, 1932, from Pasadena, Cal. It is a remarkable letter. It was written on the western edge of our continent hundreds of miles from Bucks County, Pa., and seventy-four years after Bert the Hermit disappeared from view in 1858. I call it a remarkable letter because the information it gives transforms a freak hermit into a fresh-air naturalist and furnishes the key to the character of Albert Large. Look on that picture and then on this. The old picture showed a man who led an underground life, getting less sunshine than a woodchuck and who when driven by hunger ventured out only at night and that to pilfer. The new picture reveals a fresh-air enthusiast who was happiest when under the open sky and who would rather sleep on the ground under forest leaves than on a bed under a roof. The letter is full in detail and rich in comment, and I can not bring myself to tear these graphic sentences out of their setting:

"DEAR COZ: Well, I hope 1932 will treat us better than 1931 did, at least give us more rain and not so much heat. We had a rainy Christmas and quite a bit since, but we had a nice New Year's Day for the Tournament of Roses. About a million people were out to see the Rose Parade that day. The rest went but I stayed home with the two babies. Such things tire me so, and I don't like to be in such crowds any more. I've seen it about a half dozen times, so it is an old thing to me.

"Thy last letter came today; and thee, like me, is getting old. I just can't do as I could even a few years ago. I shall be seventy my next birthday and am abler than my mother was at that age, but she almost quit work (except mending) and picked up physically and lived to be eighty-five, I think, I forget exactly. So many babies around tire me, but I like the little imps and would be lost without them.

"Yes, I wish to donate several of those Pearson books. I want Harry Scarborough to have some, he has helped so much; and also Dr. George Burton Pearson, of Newark, Del., to have some. Then I expect to have some sent out here and I will gradually give them to those who helped me. But I will send a list soon so, if I drop out, somebody will know who is to have them. I will be glad to have them done and paid for; off my mind. Thee is to have a generous

number; I won't hear of any thing else. People are beginning to get interested in them, so they may sell without much trouble.

"I see thee is still interested in Bert the Hermit. Yes, there was much interest in his life, although few people knew the real Bert. I do not know when his mother died, but she sympathized with him and his father didn't. I don't remember hearing of any love affair in connection with him, but maybe I've forgotten; but he just loved the outdoor roving life in company with the wild things, like an Indian.

"Father was about eighteen or nineteen when he came to know him, and Bert was some years older. They saw much of each other for several years, and then father lost track of him. Bert avoided people, and father wanted to be right in a crowd, so as father got older and ran more and more they drifted apart.

"My father probably knew Albert more intimately than any other person outside of his immediate kin; their love of wild things was seemingly a bond of union between them. He knew Albert from actual contact during several years and he sized him up pretty well. After those few years father knew little of him, nor apparently did anyone else. Father thought some of the stories afloat were mere guesswork. He declared that Albert was more honest in most ways than most other people of his time. He read the accounts published in the newspapers and pointed out what he regarded as unfounded inferences, and he related many details which impart a different coloring to the picture.

"For two winters Albert lived with James Betz on what is now the Forrest Creek place and in that same house in which Mr. Cook lives now. The older part of that house was built in 1749 by Isaac Pickering, and the other part, the part next to the barn, was put up by James Betz soon after he bought the farm some hundred years ago. In the attic of that house the hermit slept for two winters; that farm was next to my grandfather's and took in part of Burn Bridle forest. During most of those two winters my father worked with Bert in the forest getting out wood to sell; part of the time they worked for James Betz and part of the time for grandfather. I think the reason Bert went over to Solebury those two winters and lived with James Betz was to be near Burn Bridle Hill; he wanted to be near my grandfather and my grandmother, for he knew them both well and they liked and humored him. For some years after that he would often come along the edge of the woods near the house and whistle for father to join him for the day on the Hill; he sought these interviews mostly on Sundays when he knew father was at liberty to come.

"Albert Large was a born naturalist. He loved the wooded hills and their wild inhabitants and could not be satisfied to live within the four walls of a house; that is why in the summer time he began to go off alone, living the life of a hermit and roaming the forests. He did not relish hard work and was called lazy. He was not a dependable worker, for as soon as he saw a bird or anything that

interested him, he would stop to watch it and often idle an hour away before he would be ready to work again. He had a keen eye for every thing in nature; father said of him, 'I never knew another who could see and remember so much.

"During the winters they worked together in Burn Bridle forest. Bert was good company and would talk about birds and trees and other objects and tell his adventures. Stormy days they would flail out grain in the barn or work at some job about the buildings; but Bert was restless at such times and wanted to be in the open. His senses of hearing, smell and sight were acute, like an Indian's. Father had keen sight and hearing and was a pretty good naturalist, and he gave his cousin credit for what he knew. Father became a bee-homer and every fall had several trees to cut for honey. The hermit taught him the trick. Bert was bright, very bright some ways and odd in others. Father said Bert had nothing to say before people who were not interested in the things he was; but let him be with those who understood and sympathized with him, like my father and grandfather, then he could talk and talk well, for he knew what he was talking about. Father agreed with thee; he said that if Bert's education had been good enough to permit him to write down what he knew he would have been a famous man.

"Bert soon learned to take care of himself, even in cold weather. He could sweep together a pile of leaves and pack them so close that they were impervious to cold, and he always had a homespun blanket or two. The clothes he wore had huge pockets, and he needed such pockets. In one he carried a flint with which he could quickly strike a spark (sulfur matches were not yet in common use); in another pocket he had a handful or two of dry leaves that blazed easily. He was never without salt. He always carried with him a piece of gourd that he ate and drank out of; it was the shape of a small deep saucer. He parched dry corn on the ear somehow, and father said he never knew him to be without parched corn in his pocket, and when nuts were in season he always had some of those, too. He baked potatoes, corn, rabbits, quail and fish in hot coals for father to taste, and when seasoned with salt father said they made mighty fine eating. In baking he got corn husks if he could. In these he wrapped the meat and vegetables and buried them in the ashes to bake. If he could not get husks, he used leaves.

"Albert always had a little money in his pocket. If he ran out he would snare some rabbits or quail to sell, or would work a day or two for some farmer. In the winter, for a few years, he would hire with some farmer for a warm bed and meals; but when the buds began to swell and the sap to flow he would be off again. The hills and forest called him and he could not resist. After the first few years of his hermit life he took care of himself without bothering to work for anybody. As the friends and associates of his youth moved away or died off, he lost interest in the affairs of the community and naturally kept more and more by himself.

"Sometimes when he saw a woman working in her milkhouse he would go and ask her for a drink of milk, and he said 'I was never refused.' He would fill his pockets with fruit from anybody's orchard or take a few ears of corn from a field, but only enough to satisfy his hunger. Thieves who raided chicken roosts found Bert a convenient person on whom to lay their offenses in order to save their own skin. It made Bert angry when such rascals laid their maraudings to him. And this, I suppose, is what led him to the trick of leaving 'his mark' as he called it. He always carried parched corn in his pocket, and when he entered a milkhouse for a drink or a bite of anything that might be there, he always left a few grains of corn right where the people would see it so they would know who had been there.

" 'As long as I knew him,' said Willson Pearson, 'Bert always had good linsey clothes: pants, shirt and roundabout, and his clothes were kept well-mended. I think Bert's mother, while she lived, managed to supply her son with homespun clothes unbeknown to the father. Bert hinted as much.' There is no room for doubt that Bert's mother sympathized with him much more than his father did, which is perfectly understandable. It seems impossible for such assistance to have been rendered without the father's knowledge; probably he knew of it but let the mother do it and looked the other way. This, as well as other evidence, shows that Bert, although he spent much of his time in the open, was in appearance generally presentable; he was no tatterdemalion.

"We know that Albert when overtaken by sudden thunderstorms sought shelter within hollow trees. His account of one of his adventures has come down to us. The inside of one tree was too narrow for comfort so he scraped away the soft interior and made it roomier. Here he was storm-stayed for three days. After his corn gave out his only food was a few berries which he ventured out in the rain to pick. Sitting quietly within his shelter he heard the patter, patter, patter of wild feet seeking the same refuge, and then after a short interval he heard the patter, patter, patter of departing feet.

"Albert was asked once whether wild animals ever troubled him at night when he slept out. His reply was that occasionally one would come smelling around to find out who he was, but he said he never felt worried.

"There I nodded; it is late and my eyes are going shut. It is too late to write more at this time than to say that I have always felt proud of Bert and that it is well to include a sketch of him in the Pearson book, as he spent much time on Burn Bridle Hill, which is part of the Pearson Homestead.

"I am afraid that thee, like me, is getting too old to do much more, but the doctors say we live longer if we have a hobby.

"Thine,

"MRS. DARROW."

Here ends Mrs. Darrow's letter.

I have now told what I have been able to learn about Albert Large. By far the greater part of the original information here presented is based on the testimony of Willson Pearson, born 1820, died 1900. He was born in Solebury and always lived there. He knew Albert Large personally. He was 38 years of age at the time of the "discovery" in 1858. He heard it all. He was a man of intelligence and was well qualified to bear witness to the character of Albert Large.

In closing this sketch I append some miscellaneous observations which are not entirely unrelated to the matters already presented. The reason why so few incidents and anecdotes have come down to us concerning the subject of this sketch is that when Albert was accidently trapped in so dramatic a fashion in 1858 and became for a brief period of time an object of wide curiosity, the neighbors held their tongue and gave curiosity seekers scant information, not because what they knew was discreditable, but because the telling would at that time serve no good purpose.

Joseph Large, Albert's brother, became an Episcopalian clergyman and had a pastorate in Michigan. On one occasion, while he was conducting a religious service, he was informed that a scantily clad man was without and wished to see him. Imagine his surprise when the stranger proved to be his brother Albert, who had walked all the way from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Albert never told his folks at home that he had been to Michigan. They learned this fact from letters received by them from Rev. Joseph Large.

Albert lived in a community where shotguns were familiar implements. There is little doubt that Albert knew how to use one and that he did use one occasionally, but he took no delight in hunting. He was not a hunter. He secured all the animal food he cared for in other ways. The only use he had for a gun would have been in the winter to shoot a deer, when venison would keep. A gun was an encumbrance; its effectiveness was ruined by dampness and its report betrayed his presence.

Albert seemed instinctively to know when a wild thing was near before he heard or saw it. This ability is not magic; it is a mark of high intelligence in a naturalist. Every wild thing gravitates to its ideal habitat; close observation and long experience enable the naturalist to recognize the habitat and he expects to find the wild thing there.

The children born in a community during a given decade are variously gifted. The condition of that community as to occupations and ideals is favorable to some of those children; to children with different gifts it is unfavorable. The law of success is that frontier agricultural community was work, hard work. Children endowed with gifts that did not coincide with the dominant line of thought were out of luck. Some of these fall in with the trend of environment and become commonplace; occasionally one refuses to bend or break, he follows his own path; such a one was Albert Large.

So far as can be judged at this distance the parents of Albert handled their problem with tact. They tried to induce their son to follow the path of development suited to the community in which he was to live. Labor, hard and incessant, was the ideal of the community, but Albert could not buckle down to it all the time. When the boy's natural bent asserted itself, the parents yielded sorrowfully. They kept their son so far as they could within the circle of their influence; there was no driving forth. Whenever he chose to go away, he was at liberty to come back and resume his place in the household without any upbraiding. That was the part of wisdom. It is my opinion that the basal cause of the gradual withdrawal of Albert Large from his kinsfolk and society and his adoption of the solitary life was a fundamental trait in his character which manifested itself in boyhood and which steadily strengthened as he advanced in years. He naturally sorrowed at his mother's death, and tradition hints that he suffered the pangs of jilted love. I brush aside both these events as inadequate causes to explain his career; they were transient and produced no permanent effect. The dates of these events have not been ascertained, but they probably occured long before his break with society.

It may not be out of place to indicate the difference in conditions between the woodlands of Albert Large's day and their condition today. The area was much larger than now; not only that, but the character of it was different. Much of it has been cut over and is now mere waste land covered with scrub; then nutbearing trees were of prime size, were rooted in rich soil and bore abundantly. When I was a boy we gathered regularly ten or twelve bushels of hickorynuts every year to sell; now on the same farm we have to skirmish lively to collect a half bushel for winter use. And chestnuts were equally abundant, and it was so all over. The forests and waste places of Pennsylvania in those days furnished ample sustenance for human beings. The streams and ponds swarmed with fish. Quail, pheasants, wild pigeons and wild turkeys were abundant; so were rabbits and squirrels. Acres of raspberries, blackberries and huckleberries ripened in seasonal succession. Hazelnuts, chestnuts, butternuts, walnuts, and hickorynuts could be gathered by the bushel and were easily preserved for months.

Another great difference is that our present woodlots have few hollow trees; such trees are now culled out for stove wood, and to prevent the spread of fungus diseases and to clear the ground for a younger growth. But in Albert's day the woods were full of hollow trees; being useless as timber the lumbermen did not cut them. The wild things made constant use of them as homes and as places of refuge. The smaller openings were utilized by squirrels and by swarms of bees, the larger ones by raccoons and panthers, and even by bears and wolves.

The reader of today should not overlook the significance of honey in rural communities at that time. Honey and beeswax were

staple articles of barter; good wax was as good as cash, being used in many industries. These may have constituted for Albert a substantial source of income. Domestic bees when swarming sometimes go wild and take up their abode in hollow trees, often at considerable height above the ground, and store therein large quantities of honey. We know that Albert was skilled in finding such storage places and in removing the honey, an operation that required an axe, a saw and a ladder, all of which could be secured at any farm house. Albert's signature, claiming prior ownership, was probably hacked on many a bee tree. Only experts knew how to mark bees, to line bees and to angle bees. Those curious to appreciate the refinements of the bee-homer's art may consult J. Fennimore Cooper's "Oak Openings."

Also in the "Prairie," the last of the Leatherstocking Tales, Cooper introduces as one of his heroes, Paul Hover, a frontier bee-hunter or professional gatherer of wild honey.

The era is now past when a man can sustain himself by woodcraft. The Civil War marked the end of that possibility. Bert the Hermit can have no successor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Publications of the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa.; five volumes.
2. History of Bucks County, Pa., by Battle.
3. History of Bucks County, Pa., by William Henry Harrison Davis and Warren S. Ely; three volumes. Published by the Lewis Historical Publishing Company.
4. History of Delaware County, Pa., by Cope and Ashmead.
5. History of Delaware County, Pa., by Smith; see page 579.
6. An Account of the First Settlers of the Townships of Buckingham and Solebury, by Dr. John Watson. Document No. AMO 48 in the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society.
7. Early Settlers of Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., by Eastburn Reeder. Printed by Intelligencer Company, Doylestown, Pa., 1900.
8. Atkinson Genealogy, by Oliver Hoegh. A reprint of 117 pages from Volumes XXX and XXXI, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.
9. Genealogy of Graham Family. Listing some descendants of Mordecai Willson.
10. Genealogy of the Descendants of John Kirk, compiled by Miranda S. Roberts. 722 pages, 1913.
11. Lundy Family, by William C. Armstrong. Full title given elsewhere in this book.
12. The Pearson Family in England and in Pennsylvania, compiled by G. W. A. Lyon, M.D. Dated September 1909, and deposited with the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society.
13. Our Family Ancestors, by Potts; also Potts Family Miscellanea, by same author.
14. Family of William Smith, a genealogy by Josiah B. Smith. 1883.
15. Journal of John Watson of Bucks County, Pa.; volume 39, page 37, Pennsylvania Magazine of History.
16. Pearson Journal of American Genealogy, volume 21, page 506, Pennsylvania Magazine of History.
17. Annals of Newbury, South Carolina, by Judge John Belton O'Neal. Published in 1859 at Charlestown, S. C., by S. G. Courtney and Company.
18. Docket of Isaac Hicks, a Justice of the Peace of Newtown, Pa. Deposited in library of Pennsylvania Historical Society; also printed in volume 3 of the publications of said society.

19. Non-Associators of Bucks County, Pa., Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. 190, page 242.
20. List of Marriages Appearing in Newspapers of Bucks County, Pa.; book No. 403, Pennsylvania Genealogical Society.
21. Records of Friends Quarterly Meeting of Cheshire and Staffordshire, England; see volume No. 883 of Pennsylvania Historical Society.
22. Records of Friends Monthly Meeting, Bush River, South Carolina. May be consulted at Guilford College, N. C., and at Friends Historical Association in Baltimore, Md.
23. Various books and pamphlets on the Pearsons and Piersons found in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., among which are works by Lizzie S. Pierson, 104 pages, 1878; by F. L. Pierson, 33 pages, 1894; and by S. S. Pierson, 115 pages, 1916.

INDEX TO SURNAMES

PAGES

Abbott 7, 8, 97, 98
Adams 7, 8
Adriance 33
Aiken 123
Alger 30, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50
Allen 113, 120, 121, 122
Almond 125
Anderson 55, 88, 119, 121
Andrews 127
Archambeau 31
Argoe 115, 116
Armitage 21, 85, 86, 87
Arnell 100
Atkinson 7, 16, 81, 88, 100
Attix 120
Ayers 43

Bailey 4, 8, 14, 109
Baird 36, 37
Baker 33
Ballman 40
Banes 27
Barrow 98
Basnot 91
Bates 66, 100
Bayliss 80, 84, 89, 91
Beans 27, 29
Bearman 115, 116
Beaumont 22, 23
Bennett 12
Benson 115
Berg 44
Berney 31
Berry 12
Bettz 14, 15, 29, 30, 54, 152
Bice 10
Billinger 20, 21
Birtwell 123, 127
Bitters 23
Black 10, 13
Bloomfield 100
Bodine 54
Bostig 107
Booth 128
Boynton 34
Boyes 117
Bradshaw 7, 34
Brame 122
Breed 13

PAGES

Briggs, ...90, 142
Brooks 23
Brown 11, 20, 34, 68, 80, 116
Buckman 8, 86
Burandt 45, 46
Burd 20
Burks 17
Burson 55
Bush 126
Butts 29
Bye 5, 84

Caldwell 12
Campbell 29, 32, 41, 42, 81, 122, 124
Carson 117
Cartum 41, 42
Carver 15, 26
Case 10
Castor 98
Cavalt 52
Chapman 101
Chase 46, 126, 129
Chenneck 27, 29
Chumbley 40
Clark 89, 118
Clawson 47
Claypool 51, 151
Clayton 97
Clements 106, 108
Coats 41, 45
Cochran 27, 125
Cock 81, 87, 93
Coghill 121, 122
Coker 18
Coleman 100
Coll 117
Collins 124
Conrad 10, 15
Conroy 40
Conway 10, 11
Cooley 12
Cowdray 61
Coy 43
Craig 38, 115, 117
Crawford 98, 118, 119
Creighton 127, 128
Cridlin 111
Crispin 75
Crook 71

PAGES

Crouch 15, 115
Crumpton 34
Cubberly 97, 99
Cutler 25

Damon 124
Darnell 43
Darrow 16, 19, 21, 31, 65, 66, 83, 151
Davis 12, 46, 47 120
Dean 16, 22, 24
Denny 116, 126
Devoe 49
Deweese 115
Dilts 7, 10
Dixon 128
Doan 16, 22, 23, 55, 142
Dooley 38, 39
Doucet 123
Doughy 116
Douglas 96, 98, 99
Dowhurst 91
Downer 36
Draper 68, 98
Dubree 53
Dudbridge 10
Dudley 34
Duglas 96
Dungan 144
Dunmoyer 26
Dunn 113
Dyar 37, 84

Eastburn 13, 54, 72
Edwards 65, 66
Elliott 16
Ellis 117
Ely 13, 19, 20, 24, 25, 83
Emley 40, 97
Empson 82
England 40, 41
English 115
Enos 110, 112
Erickson 122
Esrey 123, 124
Everette 25

Fell 19, 28, 148
Fenton 99, 120
Ferguson 44, 45
Ferrell 113
Ffurnis 91, 92
Field 100
Fillhart 20, 21
Fink 33
Fisher 28, 117
Flick 20
Fogwell 126

PAGES

Forrest 52
Forst 88
Fox 59, 61, 112, 142
French 45, 46, 100
Fretwell 92
Fretz 82, 85

Gardnor 91, 92
Garner 95
Garrish 12
Garrison 120, 121
Gill 20, 101
Gist 34
Godshalk 22
Golightly 120
Gonyers 16
Good 7
Goodwin 17
Grages 41, 42
Green 7, 123
Greenlee 125
Grey 11, 100
Grimm 10
Grubbe 30, 31
Grundy 83
Gruver 17
Gwynn 115

Hacker 106
Hagerty 16
Haggerty 34, 54
Haines 50, 52
Hall 115
Hallowell 15
Hambleton 88
Hamilton 14, 15, 17
Hamot 99
Hancock 115
Hannah 12
Hardcastle 139
Harmon 30
Harriet 9, 51
Harrington 110, 114, 115
Harris 29, 30, 51, 120
Harrison 110, 114, 115
Hart 17
Hartley 8, 9, 67
Harvey 29
Hatton 121
Haupt 53
Havens 20, 21
Hawbaker 41
Haworth 64, 65, 68, 84, 95
Hayes 116, 117
Hayhurst 18
Hazel 110, 111, 116, 126
Heaton 27

PAGES

Heller 28
Hellings 13, 22
Hendricks 3, 27
Henkle 40
Harmon 34
Herman 39
Herrick 126
Hey 14, 49
Hibbard 99
Hibbs 45, 46
Higbee 98, 99
Hilbourne 90
Himes 31
Hines 34
Hoag 82
Hockman 16
Hoff 99
Hoffnecker 110, 112, 113, 119
Hogart 117
Holcombe 8, 9, 25, 27, 28, 67
Holgerson 45, 46
Holliday 24
Holt 115, 118
Hoops 38
Hoover 65, 68, 95
Hopkins 32, 47
Hughes 32, 35
Hunloke 91
Hunt 23, 42, 43, 52, 98, 100
Hutchinson 5, 21, 99
Hygesen 52, 122

Iley 49
Imlay 98
Ingoldsby 93

Jackson 14, 35, 37
James 22
Janney 45
Jenks 83
Jenner 94
Jill 93
Johnson 7, 50, 51, 54, 85, 146
Johnston 21, 41, 82
Jones 111, 120
Justice 83

Kahlbecker 116
Keener 114
Keister 52
Kelley 5, 29, 116, 128
Kean 122
Kersey 128
King 97
Kinney 9
Kinsley 88
Kirk 9, 11, 16, 29, 40, 51, 52, 54, 57
Kirkwood 107

PAGES

Knowles 10, 85
Krohn 46
Krauss 44

Lamb 87
Landis 16
Lane 16
Larch 52
Large 7, 10, 12, 15, 16, 23, 53, 82, 141 155
Lawrence 99
Lawrie 101
Lawson 25
Lear 27, 54
Lederack 16
Lee 39, 40, 90
Leedom 80, 88, 89
Lefferts 12
Lesser 11
Lester 116
Leverage 110, 111, 119
Lewis 22, 128
Linburg 25, 26
Lippincott 99
Livesey 18
Lizar 39, 50
Lloyd 122
Logan 66
Longshort 54, 80, 86, 87, 90, 92, 93
Loomis 31
Lord 91
Loveland 118
Lundy 16, 82, 141
Lupton 16, 90
Lusby 106, 107, 110
Luxith 121
Lyon 16, 82

MacItt 116
Magill 12, 14, 15, 17, 25
McAfee 17
McAlister 128
McCarty 21
McCauley 124
McDonald 44
McMurtrie 50, 51
McNair 54, 81
McSorley 113
Mansfield 14
Margerum 64, 74, 84, 91, 98
Marland 98
Martin 9
Martindale 5
Marsh 33
Maskel 5, 19
Matthews 8, 13, 28, 142
Mattison 19, 20

PAGES

Maulsbury 54
Maxwell 20
Meek 5, 41, 43
Merrick 5, 22
Metten 113
Meyers 11
Mifflin 115, 116
Milbourne 97
Miller 9, 15
Minard 12
Minear 35, 36
Minthorn 95
Mitchell 16
Mohrman 55
Montague 115
Montgomery 45
Moon 10, 12, 25
Moore 116, 126
Morgan 8, 9
Morris 8, 9, 90
Mosher 30, 32
Mosser 22
Moyer 26
Mullin 29, 35
Murray 113, 114
Myer 16

Naylor 19, 25, 29
Nelson 80, 87
Nesbitt 45
Newburn 82, 85
Newkirk 32
Nickerson 116
Nickols 84
Nipe 98
Norwood 18
Nunemaker 23

O'Brien 31
Offerle 41
Ogleby 25
Oliver 91
Opple 44
Osborne 50
Osler 31
Ott 23, 36
Overton 82
Owen 66

Pane 49
Paist 7, 9, 10
Palmer 45
Park 18
Parker 97, 100
Parr 99
Parrish 112
Patterson 118

PAGES

Paxson 5, 16, 22, 64, 144
Pearce 101
Pearson 5, 7, 10, 14, 23, 58, 70, 87, 96 155
Pell 111, 125
Pellar 88
Pendarvis 38
Penn 65, 75
Pennington 48, 49, 99, 113
Penquit 90
Perry 39, 40
Peterman 15
Peters 22, 23
Peterson ..... —
Pettit 43
Pfeister 16
Pfiefer 14
Phillips 14, 29, 30, 35, 39, 44, 48, 94
Pickering 65
Picketts 125
Pierce 120
Pierson 80, 100
Pilchor 45, 46
Pilson 15
Plumly 16
Pool 26
Powell 7, 17, 66
Praul 27
Prescott 14, 21
Prine 45, 46
Provost 111, 112, 122
Purdy 25
Purlee 110, 118

Quigley 98, 99
Quinby 7

Randolph 11
Rapor 91
Raylman 25
Rea 51
Redding 39
Reed 30, 98, 101, 109
Reeder 7, 63, 84
Revell 91
Reynolds 24, 25
Rhoades 29, 44
Richardson 29, 35
Ridgeway 126
Rigge 80, 84, 87, 92
Riggs 87
Robert 88
Robertson 26, 33
Robins 53
Robinson 26
Roby 41, 42

PAGES

Rochester 47
Rogers 97
Rogge 48
Rolland 22, 23
Rook 17
Rorer 29
Rose 12
Ross 26
Rowell 91
Rozelle 35
Ruckman 24
Ruth 16

Salmon 117
Sandquist 125
Satterthwait 9
Sayer 34
Saylor 41, 42
Scarborough 5, 6, 7, 15, 23, 24, 63, 65, 83, 84, 95
Scattergood 99
Schlosser 52
Schneider 115
Scott 116
Scuse 117
Seneor 93
Severns 88
Sevier 36
Shaw 6, 7
Shelton 41, 42
Shepard 128
Shippen 66
Shorts 115
Shriver 126
Shulz 34
Shurman 66
Sibley 121, 122
Siddell 17
Siden 100
Siedman 100
Silkett 33, 34
Simmelink 47
Simms 47
Skirm 98
Slack 10, 14
Smith 7, 10, 13, 16, 31, 41, 53, 83, 89, 100, 120, 142
Snodon 91
Softly 123
Somers 26
Souder 16
Spakeman 64
Spearman 109
Spencer 26, 27, 30
Spivey 45, 46
Spragg 128
Stackhouse 87, 89, 93

PAGES

Stamnore 66
Standish 118
Stanley 33
Stauffer 16
Stein 45, 116
Steiner 11, 14, 15
Stevenson 98, 99
Steward 97
Stidham 116
Stockdale 89
Stockley 109
Stone 32
Story 66
Stout 100
Stover 14, 15, 16
Strange 31
Street 44, 49
Styer 120
Sullivan 116
Swallow 14, 15
Swartz 54
Swearingen 32

Taggart 12
Taylor 18, 52, 115, 120
Thomas 11, 14, 17, 39, 40, 64
Thompson 20, 45, 120
Tighnor 116
Tindall 97
Tutewiler 33
Tomlinson 28
Toole 95
Trego 55
Trotten 121
Truax 110, 112
Tuckemony 71
Twining 8, 16, 90
Tyson 30, 44, 48

Van Horne 81, 88
Van Reed 53
Van Sant 27
Vanselous 20
Van Winkle 110, 112, 118
Vasey 5, 54
Velder 53
Volmer 25

Wallace 52, 53
Walrath 116
Walton 29
Ware 35, 39
Warner 20, 44, 45, 46, 47, 67, 121
Wasley 95
Watkins 50
Watson 97

PAGES

Weemer 16
Webb 113
Webber 117
Weed 127
Welch 98
West 61, 97
Wharton 8
Wheaton 126
Wheelwright 80
Whitaker 113
White 11, 106
Whitinghil 52
Wickenden 16
Wiedman 112
Wiggins 116
Wildman 25, 27, 86, 87
Wiley 115, 117
Wilcutts 115
Wilkinson 5, 16, 24
Williams 41, 46
Williamson 5, 30, 115
Wills 91
Willson 5, 80, 82, 141
Wilson 114, 115
Windell 114, 115
Wismer 16
Wivel 116
Wood 5, 19, 27, 47, 48, 54, 99
Woodman 84
Woodward 123
Woody 52
Wooters 111, 124
Workman 40
Worthington 5, 18, 25, 27, 28, 86
Worstall 7, 26
Wright 83, 115

Yard 98, 99, 100
Yates 81, 89
Young 16